New-York Daily Times.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Rumored Defalcation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 23.

It is rumored here that Gov. PRICE, of New-Jersey, formerly a Purser in the Navy, is a defaulter to the Government $70,000. S.

Non-Arrival of the Atlantic.

SANDY HOOK, March 23—12 P. M.

The steamship *Atlantic* has not yet made her appearance off this point. She is now thirteen and a half days out from Liverpool. Wind light and blowing from the westward. Weather clear.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, (N. J.,) Friday, March 23.

The Senate to-day passed the following Bank Charters—Hunterdon County Bank, Burlington County Bank, Princeton Bank and Perth Amboy Bank, and renewed the charters of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at Camden; Sussex Bank, Newark Banking and Insurance Company, and Morris County Bank.

The resolution to adjourn *sine die* on Thursday next, was rescinded in both Houses.

The Air-Line bill was taken up and discussed, but postponed for final action.

MARTIN RYERSON and PETER VREDENBURGH, were confirmed as Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Prosecutor for Hudson County was not acted upon.

The Commissioners for the State Normal School, and to codify the School Laws, were confirmed.

Operative Strike in Manchester.

BOSTON, Friday, March 23.

The operative strike at Manchester still continues, and now absorbs nearly the entire force of the mills, in all probability several thousand persons. The Agents refuse to give in, and the strikers are marching through the streets. One procession on Thursday afternoon was headed by a large cavalcade, seven fire companies in uniform, bands of music, females carrying banners, &c. The strikers were out in large numbers, and the streets were a vast mass of people. Such excitement was never before seen there. The owners of the mills say that there is no profit now in going on with manufacturing, and that they have no objection to stop for a while.

Four More Deaths from the Midlothian Coal Pits Explosion.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 23.

By the arrival of the Southern Mail, as late as due, we have received New-Orleans papers of Saturday last.

Four more deaths have resulted from the explosion at the Midlothian Coal Pits, in Chesterfield, Va., making forty-two in all—nine white persons and thirty-three negroes.

Prohibitory Law in New-Brunswick.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, (N. S.,) Thursday, March 22.

The House of Assembly has passed the Liquor bill by a vote of 21 to 17. It is very stringent, prohibiting not only the sale of liquors, but their importation. Without debate it received the sanction of the other branches of the Legislature. It goes into operation on the 1st of January next.

Cowhiding.

ALBANY, Friday, March 23.

Mr. CHAMBERS, the private Secretary of the Governor, was cowhided last night by T. A. HAMILTON, of Brooklyn, the same person who assaulted CHAMBERS some days since. To-day Mr. HAMILTON was held to bail to answer the assault of last night.

The Ship Harkaway Ashore.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, March 21.

The ship *Harkaway*, from Liverpool for this port, is ashore off Cape Romaine and it is feared will not get off. She has a cargo of 4,000 sacks of salt, which *is insured in Liverpool*.

Our Cotton market is firm and tending upwards. The sales to-day amounted to 2,750 bales.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Friday, March 23.

The Massachusetts Assembly to-day refused, by a large majority, to amend the ten hour bill, so as to make it read eleven hours.

Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, March 23.

The weather, which has been pleasant to-day, is changing to-night to the northeast and blowing heavy, giving indications of the near approach of a severe storm.

The Ohio River.

PITTSBURG, Friday, March 23.

There are seven feet of water in the channel of the River and the water is falling. The weather is cold and windy.

WHEELING, Friday, March 23.

The depth of the River here is nine feet nine inches, and is falling. Freight is arriving freely for the East.

Heavy Snow Storm in Columbia, S. C.

COLUMBIA, Thursday, March 22.

We had a very heavy storm here last night, inflicting, it is feared, injury upon the crops.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Friday, March 23.

The Bremen ship *Mischief*, from New-York for Bremen, put in here to-day with the loss of her mizzen-mast.

Weather at Columbia, S. C.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.,) Friday, March 23.

The cold, frosty weather with which we were visited last night, it is feared, has greatly injured the growing fruit.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

DETROIT, Friday, March 23.

BENJAMIN B. KERCHIVAL, Esq., one of our most prominent citizens, died this morning.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 23.

We have no mail South of Augusta this morning, and no news worth telegraphing.

Lake Navigation.

OSWEGO, Friday, March 23.

The schooner *Marco Polo*, from Toronto, and the schooner *Caroline* from Coburg, laden with flour, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

Weather Report.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, March 22.

We had a heavy snow storm here last night, inflicting, it is feared, great injury upon the crops.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, March 23, 1855.

The two branches of the Legislature are working most vigorously for the accomplishment of the duties required and expected of them.

In the Assembly there were about fifty bills reported from Select Committees. Under the operation of the Committee of nine, the General Orders is being rapidly depleted—in fact, we can begin to see daylight—a prospect that at one time seemed exceedingly remote.

AMENDING THE CODE.

Mr. RAYMOND presented an act to amend section 427 of the act to simplify and abridge Practice and Pleadings and proceedings of the Courts of this State, by the addition of a third sub-division of cases under the section, as follows:

"Whenever a foreign corporation shall have an office or agency, or carry on business, within this State, such corporation, its officers, managers, and agents shall be liable to its stockholders for dividends and other defaults, and misuses, by action or otherwise in the Courts of this State, in like manner as corporations created by laws of this State. And in such action the summons against such corporations shall be sued on an agent thereof in this State, or by publication, as provided by law in like cases."

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.

Mr. AITKEN introduced a bill authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to increase the salaries of the Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, and of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City, or either of them.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. BLATCHFORD introduced a bill to authorize the Public Administrator to renounce without charge his right to administer upon any estate where the Surrogate of the County shall certify that it *is proper*. He is also authorized to pay claims of $25 and under, if an estate be solvent, within twenty days after he shall administer thereon. All surplus funds in his possession shall be deposited in a bank, and draw interest. A Surrogate may make such regulations as to the time and mode of final settlement and distribution of the funds of any estate under $250 as he may think proper. In view of his present fees and perquisites, the Public Administrator shall receive such salary, not exceeding $2,500, as the Surrogate shall certify is suitable. The Administration may appoint a Deputy, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Executive.

POLICE COURT CLERKS.

Mr. PETTY introduced a bill to require the Clerks of the Police Courts of the City of New-York to perform the same duties on Sundays as on other days—in consideration of which they shall receive one-seventh additional salary—the said increase to be calculated from the 1st day of January, 1855.

THE SENATE RESOLVING.

Senator ROBERTSON, by unanimous consent, had leave to introduce the following preambles and resolutions. They lay down a distinct platform, and, if passed, will probably be recognized as the principles upon which the Whig party of the State will go down to the people at the next election. Under the rule, they were laid upon the table, but I suppose they will soon be taken up for consideration. The late day of the Session at which they are introduced would seem to be a warrantee that there will not be much discussion of the resolves:

Whereas, The passage of the bill organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska and repealing that portion of the Missouri Compromise which prohibited the existence of Slavery within their limits, for the purpose of permitting its establishment upon their soil, was a gross violation of good faith, and inflicted grievous wrong upon free labor and free principles throughout the Union; and

Whereas, This act and the spirit in which it was consummated, demonstrate the determination of the slaveholding interest to use the power of the Federal Government to promote the indefinite extension and permanent establishment of Slavery; and

Whereas, Congress, having no power or right to interfere with Slavery as it may exist in any State, is expressly commanded by the Federal Constitution to make all needful rules and regulations concerning the Territories of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, demand of Congress the enactment of a law declaring that Slavery shall not exist except where it is established by the local law of a State—thus restoring, by positive statute, the prohibition of Slavery from the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the people of the State of New-York represented in Senate and Assembly, will not consent to the admission into the Union of any State that may be formed out of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, unless its Constitution shall prohibit the existence of Slavery within its limits.

Whereas, The repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the repudiation of a solemn legislative compact, by the slaveholding interest for the extension of Slavery, has released the Free States from all obligations that may be expressed or implied in any compromises on the subject of Slavery, outside of the Federal Constitution; therefore, be it

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That while the People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, recognize and have always respected the obligation of that prohibitory clause of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "no person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due,"—they regard the law of 1850, which provides for employing the whole power of the Federal Government in the *recapture of fugitive slaves as a violation of the Constitution*, an encroachment on the rights of the several States, an outrage upon the principles of justice and *disgraceful to the spirit and civilization of the age* in which we live; and that, in their opinion, the welfare of the Union and the principles of Republican Liberty demand its repeal.

Whereas, Under Republican Institutions, the free and open public discussion of all questions which are to be decided by the popular vote, is imperatively demanded, alike by regard for popular rights and the public good; and

Whereas, The fundamental law of the land secures to, and enjoins upon, each and every citizen, the free and independent exercise of the right of suffrage, and has authorized the enactment of penalties against all attempts to interfere with such an exercise of that right by bribes, by menaces, and by undue influence of any sort; and

Whereas, The history and experience of all free Governments confirm the solemn warning of WASHINGTON's Farewell Address, that "all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive to the fundamental principles of our Government and of fatal tendency;" therefore,

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That no countenance or support should be given to any endeavor to stifle the open discussion of political topics, or to substitute for it the action of Societies whose proceedings are not open to the public knowledge; and every attempt to control, by the dictation of such secret Societies, or by the imposition of oaths or kindred obligations, the political action of any citizen, is at war with the true theory of our Government, destructive of personal independence, hostile to the rights of the great body of the people and detrimental to the public welfare.

INTEROCEANIC COMMUNICATION.

Senator ROBERTSON introduced another bill incorporating a company to be known as the "Honduras Interoceanic Steam and Railroad Company," for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a Railroad, with one or more tracks, across the Isthmus of Honduras, in the Republic of New-Granada. The capital stock to be $6,000,000, with power to increase the same to $10,000,000. ALPHONSE MILTENBERGER, E. G. SQUIER, JAMES S. THAYER, P. H. HOLT, AMORY EDWARDS, JAMES A. DUPEE, JOHN BELDEN and HENRY S. SANDFORD, are the incorporators.

THE LAW OF GRACE.

Senator SPENCER introduced a bill defining the law in relation to grace on sight drafts, and checks payable after date. It explains that all drafts, bills of exchange, drawn at sight, shall hereafter be deemed due and payable on presentation without grace. That all checks, or drafts upon banks or bankers, drawn payable on a day subsequent to date, shall hereafter be deemed due and payable on the day of maturity, without grace; nor shall it be necessary or lawful to protest the same for non-acceptance.

FOREIGN COAL COMPANIES TO MAKE CONTRACTS IN THIS STATE.

Senator WILLIAMS introduced a bill to authorize the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company or Corporation, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to send and distribute anthracite coal, and to make contracts or agreements with any corporation or individual in the State of New-York in the prosecution of their business.

SUBMARINE OPERATIONS.

Senator ROBERTSON introduced a bill to incorporate a Company to carry on Submarine operations by such machinery, and particularly by the use of the apparatus for raising sunken vessels. The capital stock named is $100,000, in shares of $25 each.

FEES OF NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Senator WILLIAMS introduced a bill to amend the act regulating the fees of Notaries. It makes it unlawful for any Notary to demand or receive for the protest for nonpayment of any note, or bill of exchange, check, or draft, and giving the requisite notices and certificates of such protest, including seal, any greater fee than seventy-five cents, and the sum actually expended for postage. It is also made the duty of a Notary to affix his seal of office to any protest, without extra compensation.

ABOLISHMENT OF THE MARINE COURT.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate this morning reported back the bill introduced by Senator ROBERTSON providing for the abolishment of the Marine Court in the City of New-York. This is significant that there is a determination to carry through the proposed change.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

The Senate holds daily sessions on the bill for the suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime. It has gone nearly half through, section by section. The amendments adopted so far are as follows: In the 3d section, specifying to whom liquor may be sold by the authorized agent, they have struck out the requirement that such persons must be "inhabitants of the county in which such liquor is sold, or of a town or city adjoining said county." In the same section they have added to the fine of $100 for its violation, the words, "and imprisonment not less than thirty days." The same section, also, in the Assembly bill, reads that the licensed liquor seller, if guilty of offence was fined $100; if not paid, he goes to prison, and his bondsmen were yet liable to pay the fine. They have struck out the clause making the bondsman liable after the party offending had been imprisoned. In the 5th section, where it allows the complainant to carry up his case on appeal "in person, or by attorney," they have struck out the words "in person."

The following proposed amendments have been rejected: To strike out the clause in the first section authorizing search and seizure; to strike out the clause in the third section providing for the sale of liquor under execution, at auction, by the Sheriff, in case of an authorized liquor-seller's insolvency.

THE RUMORED APPOINTMENTS.

Two days ago I sent what purported to be a list of Harbor-Masters, nominated to the Senate by Governor CLARK. Rumor now has it that the list was a hoax, got up to disperse the aspirants for office, and relieve the powers that be from annoying importunities. I have been endeavoring to satisfy myself on this score, and am inclined to believe in the truth of the rumor that no such nominations have been made. I am induced thus to believe from the fact that *I have asked every New-York man now in Albany, and there is not one who knows anything about the list, or who has been consulted, or taken any part in making it up.* Does not this fact warrant my conclusion?

There was another Executive session to-day—by special order of the Senate made last night. It is said that MARCUS SCHOONMAKER, the present Auditor of the Canal Department, was nominated for the office of Bank Superintendent, in place of the present incumbent, Mr. ST. JOHN.

Rumor also has it, that the question of confirming Dr. THOMPSON's nomination to the office of Health Officer, was discussed for some time in Executive session to-day, and that no definite conclusion was arrived at.

Rumors as thick as blackberries crowd upon me. I crowd off all but these I have embodied above. I [illegible] to credit them. J. S. S.

LECTURES.

Col. Sevier before the Mechanics' Institute.

Col. SEVIER delivered a lecture on Thursday evening before the Mechanics' Institute. His subject was, "*The Union—can it be preserved?*" The exercises commenced by the Secretary reading the Colonel's note of acceptance to lecture before the Institute; after which he introduced the speaker, who said: The note which has been read apprises you that I appear before you without any preparation, which the occasion, the intelligence of my audience, and the importance of my subject demand. Whatever thoughts or arguments I may advance must necessarily be upon the spur of the moment. I may not be able to lead you through Arcadian groves, nor cause you to bathe in Castalian fountains, but I may lead you to that primeval fountain from which our Revolutionary sires drew their inspiration, and by which they established the immortal principles of constitutional freedom. What thoughts gather around and accumulate over the farthest verge of American thought upon this momentous and interesting subject—the American Union. In this brief discussion, I propose to discard all common-place and party politics. I stand here, not as a partisan or sympathizer with any political parties, but as an American citizen. Can this Union be preserved? Is the Union worthy of being preserved? Is it an imaginary thing that plays around like an idle fancy, or is it something which has a seat in the heart of every native-born American? What is the value of this Union? The beauties of rhetoric, the charms of poetry, the tongue of eloquence, have been employed upon this theme, and though you may say it is common-place, yet even so is the glorious sun, as he mounts up to mid-heaven, and scatters his vivifying influence over an animated and cheerful earth. The Union is the boast and the glory and the hope of the American people. Unlike all other systems of government, it stands out on the broad canvas of time without a parallel. It is our duty to maintain and perpetuate it. There are causes which have been operating for years, the tendency of which is to that disastrous result—a dissolution of the Union. The fathers who achieved our independence devoted their energies to the examination of those subjects which alone could promote the public weal. Patriotism was their only incentive. This state of things has changed. A supreme and intense selfishness has taken the place of that broad and exalted sentiment. Physical, mental and political causes have operated to change the whole face of American affairs. The introduction of California gold, like a talismanic charm, has changed the whole face of society. Extravagance, luxury, ostentation, display, have taken the place of that purity which characterized the habits and the minds of those who established our country. This is one argument against the preservation of this Union. The Union depends upon the great principles of intelligence and public virtue. Another argument may be found in the sectional feelings which have been nurtured and cherished in the country, growing out of that vexed question that marks the line between the North and South. That question is found in the Constitution of the United States, which has distinguished this Government over all others in the tide of time—that Constitution which alone has secured to free American citizens the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That Constitution recognizes a principle which has given rise to this difference and this disagreement between the North and the South. How does this spirit of sectionalism and fanaticism accord with the sentiment which marked the characters and action and distinguished the lives of all the men of the Revolution? Slavery! revolting word! revolting sentiment! grating upon the heart-strings of every freeman. Upon that word wakes up all the kindled fanaticism which glowed in the breasts of the Pilgrim Fathers. A great English poet once said: "I would not have a slave to till my ground, and fan me when I sleep, and tremble when I wake, for all the wealth the South has ever earned; I had rather be myself the slave, and wear the bonds, than fasten them on him." Where is the heart that does not respond to this sentiment? Yet what has that sentiment to do with this question that is agitating the North and the South? Cherish it as you would cherish the sentiment to worship God. When the Constitution was formed it recognized Slavery, and the States adopted that institution, and many of them have maintained and perpetuated it. The speaker went into a very elaborate eulogium of the Constitution and institutions of the country, and stated, though other Governments had crumbled to dust, that had survived them all. Think me not enthusiastic. If the Union cannot be preserved, what is left to the American people? Referred to having seen a notice of his lecture in one of the public prints, accompanied by the sneering remark that he was going to save the Union, and considered it was every man's duty to do all in his power to save it, notwithstanding such sneers, as he deemed it in danger. We must know no sections, and, whether we live in one portion of the country or another, we should consider ourselves American citizens. Fraternal feeling alone is the cement which can hold this Union together. The speaker descanted at length upon the value of the Constitution, averring that no figures could compute it. Can the Union be preserved? The response is in every American heart, and let that response be manifested by the exercise of the cherishing of these sentiments, which alone established the Union—established our liberties, and brought us thus far in the glorious career of our destiny. If we fail—if sectional feelings and sentiments shall, in that dark and perilous and awful moment, dissolve this Union—none will respond to the cry of our tribulation. But if we succeed—if the sentiment which established the Union shall preserve it in all coming time—generations yet unborn—the entire family of man—will join with us to-night in the song of our triumph, and kneel with us at the altar of our gratitude. Can and shall the American Union be preserved? All who, with your humble speaker, respond to the sentiment that it can, and shall be preserved, say aye.

A pretty general "aye" came from the audience, who had occasionally manifested their approbation during the lecture by rather faint cheers.

The Secretary made a few remarks, tendering the lecturer a vote of thanks, and the meeting adjourned for one week.

Human Progress.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR C. S. HENRY.

A lecture on "Human Progress and the Historical Destination of the Human Race," was delivered last Friday evening by Professor C. S. HENRY in the University Chapel before a large, brilliant, and most intelligent audience.

After a few introductory observations, in which he stated the nature and aim of his address, the learned gentleman proceeded to say that he was the more led to this subject because the idea of the historical progress of the human race which, in itself, and at all times, presented a theme of the deepest interest, had been made the subject of much discussion, more or less profound. It was a subject which, to be rightfully treated, should be considered not merely in its external aspects, whether material or political, but in a higher, more comprehensive and more rational point of view. The consideration of it might be said to belong to the philosophy of humanity rather than to the history of it. But both were necessary each to the other, and only in the union of both could our knowledge be truly a science. In fact there could be no true history of humanity which is not philosophic, and no true philosophy of humanity which is not historical. The true history of humanity was something more than the annals of outward events, and the philosophy of it was something more than abstract speculation. In attempting to solve the problem of the historical destiny of the race, we had this difficulty to meet with, that that which we attempted to solve was yet incomplete. History in its large sense was to the human race as a whole what biography was to the individual man; but this was a biography which could not be written neither now nor at any future period until the world's historical life had reached its close. But that history was yet in its flow; the past was behind us, the present around us, and the future lay undisclosed before us. Standing thus in the midst of the ages, how could we explain the past, comprehend the present, and forecast the future? [illegible] speculations of the course of events, and, in the necessary convictions of reason in the light of some communications from the highest source, and in the significance which the progress of events both in itself and through the light that is cast on it from above it had already began to assume with him some grounds for a philosophic criticism of the history of humanity—of the human race as a whole, in the successive flow of generations and ages throughout the whole duration of the world's historical life. In reasoning as to this, we must not erect our final judgment into an absolute standard, but we had, withal, enough to make us understand how that which seemed to be confused and aimless, might yet, in a higher and wider view, have clearness and purpose. The solution of the problem which would naturally suggest itself to our minds if we considered merely the natural capacities of man, was the development of humanity to its ideal perfection, which, again, could be rightfully conceived of only as the perfection of a true, rational life—a life of moral freedom—that is to say, of self-subjection to the law of duty—a life of goodness, of justice, of love. In this, and in nothing else, according to the absolute determination of reason, did the true perfection of nations as well as of individuals consist. It was not attainable, indeed, to the perfection of the absolute ideal, but nevertheless as there were degrees of saintly perfection which might be realized by every individual within his sphere, and which were realized measurably by some in actual attainment, so there was a proximate realization of the absolute ideal which must be admitted to be theoretically possible for humanity as a whole. Its actual realization in the world would be the regeneration of the human race—the pacification of the world—the fraternization of the nations. It would be the inauguration of the "Age of Reason" in the true and noble sense of those much abused words. This idea of the perfect social state was only one form of that idea of perfection which gives the law to all human thinking and human striving. In every mind there existed an ideal of perfection which every man was laboring to realize. The philosopher endeavoring to descend beneath the phenomena of things, and penetrate to the region of absolute truth; the artist, endeavoring to realize the idea of the beautiful, the saint endeavoring to attain to the state of absolute moral perfection, were all illustrations of this. So in the social state. The idea of a perfect Commonwealth had stirred the greatest minds of every age, from PLATO to MILTON and from FENELON to ST. SIMON; all human history revealed the power of this idea and of this impulse. All history was but the history of human strivings after a better, higher, and more perfect social state. Whether humanity was ever destined to reach that perfection during the world's historical life was quite another question, and one not so easy to be answered in the way of an unqualified affirmation. In the first place the theoretical possibility of it afforded no positive guarantee of its actual realization in the history of the world. It was not every germ in nature which unfolded itself to the extent of its normal perfection. So it might be with the realization of this idea of social perfection. Nor, in the next place, was the necessity and universality of the idea of the perfection of human society, nor the impulse to realize it, a proof that it was actually to be realized in the earthly state. It propounded the law to human endeavor; it was the end towards which man should and might indefinitely advance; but this, in itself, neither proved that it would be actually reached in this world, nor that the earthly history of humanity ever would, even in its final consummation, disclose itself as a perpetual progress toward it. If for individuals, and for humanity as a whole, there were a future and happier state of existence—and the possibility that there might be the sturdiest unbeliever could never disprove—then the earthly history of humanity entered into the history of humanity in a supermundane sphere, and its perfection might be realized there. It was not necessary then for a rational explanation of man's earthly destination, to suppose that the perfection for which, by the law of his nature, he was perpetually to strive, should be actually realized or even continually approached in the lifetime of humanity on the globe. Nor did the actual history of mankind warrant the assertion that human society would ever reach its possible normal perfection during the lifetime of the world. After four thousand years of human strivings, humanity, neither as a whole, nor in any single State or nation, presented the spectacle of society advanced to a true, rational state, nor to any such degree of it as measurably to satisfy the demands of reason, or the wishes of the heart, or to contain the certain promises of a better future. What was the present state of the world? Human society was seen in its brightest aspects in Europe and in America—a high degree of what we called civilization prevailed in most of the States and nations of those Continents, and also in some of the Colonies established by them in other parts of the world—chiefly by the English people. The rest of mankind were but partially civilized; some people were in a barbarous or savage state. Barbarism, or savagism, however, had nearly disappeared, and would, probably, at no very distant time, disappear entirely. Reasoning from the facts which history and experience presented us, we could pretty well estimate that in a century or two, provided in the meanwhile that no old civilization fell to pieces, the whole world would be civilized. But what then? The highest civilization in the proper, ordinary meaning of the term, so far from being a guarantee for continual progress, did not contain within itself the securities for its own conservation and continuance. On the contrary, it carried in its bosom the seeds of its own dissolution and decay. The practical demonstration of this truth lay in all the history of the past. And even if it were not so, it was obvious in itself that the highest state of mere civilization neither constitutes nor implies that true rational society in which alone the perfection of the social state consists. A true, rational society—a society in which a self-subjection to the law of duty was the paramount principle—might be, would be a highly civilized state of society. But not conversely: a highly civilized society was not necessarily a rational society. There was a great liability to delusion in much that was said now-a-days about the marvelous progress of the age and its glorious civilization. If we looked to the great cities, we could see what the highest civilization was, and judge as to how much it had accomplished towards perfecting the social state. What did we see there? We saw the greatest concentration—the freest and most diversified play of human energies and activities of every kind—there the greatest wealth, the greatest abundance of physical ease and comfort—there, too, the greatest social culture—there flourished Science, and Arts, and Letters, and Industries—and there noble virtues and much of actual happiness—of pure and right life undoubtedly. But there also we saw the greatest proportionable prevalence of vice and crime, and the miseries of an evil life; there, the greatest refinement of luxurious enjoyment, side by side with the greatest proportionable amount of want and desolation; there, gorgeous carriages, with glittering appointments, soft-rolling side by side with shivering, ill-clad beggars, whom civilized language, noticeably enough, calls mendicants, (lying speakers;) there, gilded palaces, purple and fine linen, and sumptuous fare, soft music, and mirth and elegant revelry, and not far off, starvation—starvation in rags, sunk and crowded down in damp cellars, or packed and stowed up in sharp-roofed garrets. There was civilization in its highest actual state. Did this picture present the type of humanity advanced to the perfect social state? Was that a rational state of society? No, he answered, No! It was a thousand millions of miles away from it. The progressive development of such a civilization in the same line, would be beyond all question the intensification of all the irrational aspects which it now presents;—wealth more and more regarded as the greatest good, and the limits of its desire and pursuit more and more extended, with a corresponding increase in the strength of the temptations to fraud, dishonesty, and other wrongs and crimes which are peculiarly incident to such a state of society; and with the increase of wealth a greater and greater increase in the number and variety of ingenious refinements, of luxurious enjoyments, and of the gratifications of vanity and worldly pride; and by the inevitable laws of such a civilization, all this tending not to equalize among the laboring masses the conditions of comfort with the wealthier, but to make the poor poorer, and more poorly off, and so to increase the causes of degradations and the allurements to vice and crime. The perfection of human society on the earth implied not only the perfection of individual communities, but also of nations. It implied the pacification of the world—the union of nations in a true brotherhood of justice, and love, and peace; but if a mere civilization could not and did not make individual men in society live together as brethren, how was it to effect the civilization of the world? The widest extension of commercial relations was no absolute guarantee for the universal reign of peace, although doubtless they tended that way through the operation of a prudential self-love. But as in the past, so in the future. A collision of interests invariably occurs, and peace reigns no longer. The state of Europe at the present time was a pregnant proof of this.

The progress of Civil Liberty and the establishment of free institutions were much relied on as a ground to hope for the regeneration of society. Democratic principles had taken a deeper hold on enlightened minds in this age than in any former one. Yet whether in the changes that might be brought about we were to see these principles prevail, or whether we were to see the same oscillating exhibited in the political history of the past, one thing was clear: that Democratic institutions could never be permanently established by being put upon the people, even if by the people themselves; they must spring up from within. In Europe the people were not prepared for Democratic institutions; France was not; Italy was not; and many other countries still less so. But suppose all the nations of the world were in the enjoyment of free governments and free institutions, modeled after the pattern of our own, which he not only admitted, but maintained to be theoretically the most perfect—what then? Would the moral evils peculiarly incident to a high artificial civilization—would the physical evils inevitable from the working of its economic laws, be done away with? No, no more than in our country now. Besides, the tendency of Democracy, as of all other power, was to Absolutism. We saw it in our land. But Democratic Absolutism was not necessarily any more rational, any more beneficent in its workings than monarchic or oligarchic absolutism. If not informed and actuated by wisdom and virtue, it was more dangerous and disastrous—of which truth history gave us more than one impressive demonstration, known to every one who had read and studied the history even of the last century. Suppose the democratic spirit became an exaggerated sense of rights, without a corresponding sense of duties, what would be the respect paid to Constitutions and compacts if they stood in its way? Paper and words to men who would neither read nor hear, especially in any conflict of privileges or interests—any struggle of parties or passions. That such was the tendency of democratic absolutism and of self-willed majorities it was impossible to deny. What were the checks that were to restrain this tendency? There was one without which all others were inadequate, and that was the prevalence among the people of a spirit of unselfish patriotism, of justice and of love. There had been enough of it, thanks be to God, to get on thus far, checked as the tendency to Absolutism had also been by the influence of ancestral ideas, and by the restraints incorporated in the Constitution by the wisdom of its founders. There might be enough to sustain us for a long time to come, but woe to us—woe to us, in spite of all constitutional checks, if there ever ceased to be enough to control the actions of self-willed majorities, and to repress the acts of unrestrained will. The only hope was a spirit of unselfish patriotism, justice, and love. Did it lie in Democratic institutions to foster, cherish, and give life to this spirit? No. History answered No. How was it with us? Politics here was a war. "Woe to the vanquished," was the war cry. Politics was a grand game played by political demagogues, the people being the pawns, and the honors and emoluments of office the stakes to be drawn. President-making was nearly the supreme political business of the nation. And the question was not about the best man, but the most available man for party ends, and the people were kept in the turmoil of this selfish struggle from four years, end to four years, end. Was this an edifying spectacle? From a gentleman who had spent part of his youth in Congress in WASHINGTON's time, who knew all the patriots of the Revolution well, and who had died but recently, he (the lecturer) had received a letter in the year 1836, in which it was written:

"In the years 1794, '95 and '96, I often used to see the House and Senate of that day. In the month of May last I went to *Washington, solely to see the House* and Senate of forty years later. Good Heavens, what a contrast! If the majority of our nation be now fairly represented, we are the lowest and most vulgar of all the Caucasian race." [Laughter and applause.]

That was in 1836, before the process of deterioration had hardly commenced which had gone on till this day. The House of Representatives had then scarcely begun to become the bear-garden it had since become. If this state of things had gradually increased within the last twenty-five years—and that it had it could hardly be denied—what guarantee was there for the future progress of our nation in public or private virtue that Democratic institutions could give? He did not wish to be understood as vilipending Democratic institutions, but there was no charm in a form of Government—no magic virtue in a Constitution. It was that illusion he was trying to disabuse their minds of. What guarantee, then, could these institutions give for the social development of the human race—for the advancement of humanity to a rational life—for the cure of the moral and physical evils of society—for the fraternization of men and nations, and for the universal reign of Justice and of Peace?

But the advancement of science and the diffusion of knowledge were much looked to as the promises of a brighter future. Much stress had been laid on the marvels of scientific discovery, and their application to human uses, to which the last 50 years had given birth. Agriculture had become the most scientific of arts; steam and electricity had annihilated time and space, and had brought the ends of the earth, both materially and mentally, into contact. But it should be remembered that all dominion over nature which the human understanding gains should be subordinated to the control of reason—should be used for rational ends. If these be valued and employed only as a means of increasing man's self-pride, or of adding to his mere physical enjoyment or self-gratification, they would never make man nor society better off. This tendency, augmenting with every new success, might end in an ungodly civilization—a gigantic science, and a gigantic wickedness like that which prevailed before the flood, and man might again be swept from the earth, to begin his race anew. It must be remembered that knowledge is a power for evil as well as for good. It was absurd in itself, and it was contradictory of all history and all experience, to say that the highest intellectual culture was necessarily accompanied by a corresponding degree of goodness. The existence of the evil one was a standing demonstration to the contrary. Unless knowledge were permeated by higher influences, it would make society less wise, less happy off in all that constituted rational welfare. If it were said that the abuses of science could be met in time by science itself, what a forlorn hope for human progress was there in that! That was running a race with the evil one! If all these things failed to afford confident hope and consolation for humanity, where were hope and consolation to be found? That would constitute the subject for the next night's lecture. [Loud applause, amid which the eloquent lecturer resumed his seat.]

Kings County Court.

The Grand Jury came into this Court yesterday and presented twenty indictments, most of which were for violating the Excise Law. Having concluded their labors, they were discharged for the term.

Our Relations with Spain.

The Washington *Union*, March 23, concludes a long article, reviewing the correspondence with the Spanish Government, as follows:

"The case, then, stands in this wise: the Spanish Government has agreed to accord indemnity for damages in the *Black Warrior* affair; but as to every other question of difficulty or of interest, she expresses the same stubborn purpose to refuse amicable and satisfactory adjustments which has heretofore marked her course. When the Spanish Minister made his reply to Mr. SOULE, on the 31st of January, 1855, he had already indicated a disposition to reconsider the *Black Warrior* case, he had then been in possession of Mr. MARCY's great argument nearly two months, but, so far from indicating any disposition to make concessions as to any other cases, he emphatically denies their justice, and assures Mr. SOULE that no arrangement can be made for more direct diplomatic relations with Cuba. With these facts before us, we see no reason to infer from the settlement of the *Black Warrior* case that Spanish policy will be more reasonable hereafter than heretofore, and, under this conviction, we should regret to see our Government drawing any such inference, and especially acting upon it in a case so flagrantly insulting as that which occurred in regard to the steamer *El Dorado*.

"We do not choose to comment upon the fact that the Spanish Government doggedly refused to come to a settlement of the *Black Warrior* affair until after we ceased to have a Minister at her Court. If it becomes necessary, however, we shall not hesitate to discuss this feature in the transaction in the manner which seems proper to us, without caring to inquire whether we commit another offence against 'good taste,' 'good manners,' and 'official propriety.' It is enough for us at present to indicate the reasons which satisfy us that, in agreeing to do justice in the *Black Warrior* case, the Spanish Government has done no more than the force of Mr. MARCY's reasoning in that case compelled her to do; as to all our other causes of complaint, we look for no change in her past policy. If we are mistaken in this opinion, the early arrival of our new Minister at Madrid will furnish an opportunity for such manifestations of more reasonable counsels; and when such evidence is furnished, we shall not be slow to express our gratification at the results."

General Regulations No. 44.

UNDER RECIPROCITY TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN, OF 5TH JUNE, 1854.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 17, 1855.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The President of the United States has, by proclamation bearing date the 16th day of March, 1855, issued, in pursuance of authority vested in him by the act of Congress approved the 5th of August, 1854, entitled "An act to carry into effect a treaty between the United States and Great Britain," signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, declared, that satisfactory information having been received by him that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, and the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of said treaty, the articles being the growth and produce of the above-named provinces, enumerated in the schedule annexed to the third article of the treaty aforesaid, shall, from the date of said proclamation, be introduced into the United States free of duty, so long as said treaty shall remain in force, subject, however, to be suspended in relation to the trade with Canada, on the condition mentioned in the fourth article of said treaty. It therefore becomes the duty of this Department, in order to carry into effect the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1855, entitled "An act to amend an act to carry into effect a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed on the 5th of June, 1854, and approved August 5, 1854," to issue the following instructions:

Collectors and other officers of the customs will immediately on receipt of this circular, transmit to the Department a statement of all the receipts issued at their respective offices, on entries for consumption of the articles specified in the schedule before referred to, in pursuance of the directions contained in instructions to Collectors, dated the 16th October, 1854, and General Regulations No. 26, dated 10th November, 1854, which statement will show the names of the parties to whom issued, the amount of the duties for which the respective receipts were given, the quantity and description of the article or articles on which levied, the date of the entries, the name and nation of the vessel or other vehicle, and the places whence arriving. They will also furnish a statement of all bonds given upon entries for warehousing of the articles referred to, giving such particulars of the transaction as will show the true object of said bonds.

It will be perceived that agreeably to the stipulations of this treaty, from and after the 16th inst., the date of the President's proclamation, the articles enumerated in the third article thereof, when of the growth or production of either of the provinces named in said proclamation, are to be admitted to free entry, when imported into the United States from such province, but due entry thereof must be made in conformity with the 7th section of the act of Congress "to provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States," approved the 10th of February, 1820.

In the enumeration above referred to, the several articles to be admitted without the payment of duty, are, in most instances, specified with sufficient clearness. It is conceived, however, that to obviate difficulty or misconstruction, it becomes proper to state that in regard to the class of woods as given in said enumeration under the title of "timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part," the following specified articles, decisions in respect to all of which, with the exception of the article laths, have been heretofore made by this department under the existing tariff act, are to be considered as *manufactures of wood*, and therefore not admissible to free entry, namely: boxes, boards, planks, joists, shingles, laths, lasts, staves, hoops, headings, masts, spars, knees, canes, palings, pickets, posts, rails, rail-ties, or any other article of wood, entered under the designation of timber or lumber, or otherwise, if fully manufactured and fit for use as imported, or manufactured in whole or in part by planing, turning, or any process of manufacture other than hewing or sawing.

Application for the return of duties under this circular, and the cancellation of bonds for merchandise warehoused in bond, must be made to the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied by the proper proof.

You will find the President's Proclamation, and the several laws referred to, annexed, together with the Reciprocity treaty.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[The Proclamation of the President, and the several laws referred to, have been published in this paper.]

SALE OF BROOK FARM.—The somewhat famous estate of Brook Farm, in old Roxbury, which at one time was the headquarters of experimental Socialists—who comprehended in the members of their society many excellent men, who had been gifted by nature with all sense but common sense, and who attempted to form an institution in the very heart of New-England which was at war with the whole principle of family responsibilities, support, and ties of relationship—has passed by an auction sale into a private hand. The philosophers and philanthropists who were so weak as to suppose that any branch of French Socialism could flourish in New-England—though they were composed in part of true men and good men, but who were all a little cracked in the upper story, and who were connected with the laziness and craziness of a large portion of their associates,—found that their farm could not sustain their institution, and the concern was sold out to the city of Roxbury for an Almshouse. As the State takes care of its own paupers in its own houses, the city of Roxbury has sold out its establishment for their maintenance, with its marble mantelpieces; and yesterday Col. THOMPSON, the great Real Estate Auctioneer, sold to ARNOLD W. TAYLOR the Brook Farm, with its 180 acres of fine land, and its expensive buildings, at $80 an acre, or about $14,400 for the whole. The estate cost the city of Roxbury $30,000. The purchase was a very good one on the part of Mr. TAYLOR.—*Boston Courier.*

Appointments by the Governor.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The following nominations by the Governor were confirmed by the Senate, March 7:

James Briggs, Trustee of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat, New-York.

Notaries Public.—New-York—Augustus E. Graham, Zechariah Seaver, James A. Lowe, Thomas B. Oakley, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Charles O. Clark, Edwin Walsh, Charles I. Byberg, Burr W. Griswold, Thomas M. Clark, J. Francis Bates, James M. Baldwin, John H. Prince, Edmund J. Porter, Joseph B. York, Frederick Knapp, A. McPherson. Westchester—Charles Rogers, Odle Close, David Harrison. Schenectady—[illegible] Gillett. Warren—John Alden. Herkimer—William G. Fuller, Charles De Wolf. Oswego—Henry L. Davis, James S. Chandler. Otsego—Fred. A. Lee. Tioga—Edward H. Warren. Ontario—John Minch, S. G. Hart, M. Allen. Chautauque—John Crane. Richmond—Robert Hazlewood. Putnam—A. L. Dean. Rensselaer—Frederick Leake, James Bell, H. Paradise. Albany—Benjamin Burton. Clinton—George P. Sanburn. Saratoga—John S. Leake. Washington—Benjamin F. Bancroft. Jefferson—Frederick D. Sherman. Chenango—T. C. Cannaga. Steuben—C. H. Thompson. Seneca—W. V. J. Mercer. Cayuga—A. Murphy. Monroe—O. L. Terry. Erie—W. Longman.

Attorney for Seneca Indians—Daniel Sherman.

Loan Commissioners—Oswego—M. L. Lee, Starr Clark. Orleans—A. M. Ives, G. Randall. Sullivan—J. Morrison, G. D. Rocca. Wayne—C. Mason, A. Lyon. Madison—Z. J. Mosely, B. T. Clark. Clinton—A. G. Carver, N. Lapham. Saratoga—A. A. Moore, A. W. Warren. Columbia—R. G. Frary, A. P. Holdridge. Dutchess—W. Thomas, J. D. Hunt. Westchester—J. Dick.

Rev. HENRY CHRISTMAS, F. R. S., has been appointed to the Professorship of British History and Archaeology, newly established by the Royal Society of Literature.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

NUMBER TWO.

Education in the States—High Schools of Cincinnati—Endowment of Public Lands for Education—Public Lands of Ohio—School Lands of the Northwest—Comparison between Massachusetts and Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Feb., 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The general facts relating to education in this country I presented in my last letter. But general facts are not enough. We must look into details before we can understand how this state of things has arisen, or what is to be its tendency and effect. It is a general fact, that, except one or two nations, education is here more universally diffused than in any other people; but it is also a general fact that the ancient Persians had a very good system of education—that the Chinese learn to read and write, and that the Prussians and most of the Germans are thoroughly educated. But when we reflect that the Persians were overcome with luxury, that the Chinese are gross idolators, and that Germany is overrun with a wild infidelity, we may ask what has education done for them except to produce an external and evanescent civilization! That these peoples are severally more refined, luxurious or powerful than the New-Zealanders or Congo Negroes, may be matter of congratulation for them, but whether it has advanced the true progress of the race—whether it has raised Man a single step in the higher civilization of the soul, is at least doubtful. Since God is always

"From scoming evil still educing good,"

we may hope that such kinds of education have formed some part of a general system of progress; but I should be sorry to believe that we, in this free, happy, Christian country, can produce nothing better than the abortions or imposcures in Education which have preceded us.

Let me proceed to a little more detail in fact, that we may see how what there is good in our system has come about, and how we may preserve the good and avoid the evil. Let me begin with this good State of Ohio, with which I have a familiar acquaintance.

In Ohio, institutions did not grow up at random. Like the fabled Minerva, springing from the head of Jupiter full armed, Ohio came into being with her civil institutions formed—so that those who came after must conform to them. Among these was the large grant of public lands for the purposes of Education. It was in this manner that both Connecticut and Ohio obtained school funds. Connecticut, you know, held by the charter of CHARLES the Second a legal title to all the lands in the same latitude to the Pacific Ocean. Congress compromised this claim by the concession of the Western Reserve in Ohio; and by the sale of these lands Connecticut came by her school fund—amounting to more than two millions of dollars. A portion of these lands, however, were reserved for schools, and so was a portion of the Virginia Military District. In fine, *one thirty-sixth part of the whole State* was set aside for schools, and two townships (46,040 acres) for universities. This gave 704,000 acres for schools, most of which has been sold, and the money invested in the State Debt, at 6 per cent. interest. The Landed Domain of Ohio constituted the first great foundation for education, and a noble one it was. This grant was on the part of the Government of the Union to this State; but in process of time this was inadequate, and the people of the State did tenfold more. To this were added three other funds—viz.: *First*, the local taxes for schools and school-houses; *secondly*, a specific grant from the State of $200,000 per annum; and *thirdly*, a State tax both for schools and libraries. The result is a most beneficent fund for School Education, and an advance in both the means and standard of popular instruction, of which the people on the Atlantic have little idea. That this may be fairly understood, I present a comparison of results, with the State of Massachusetts, which is generally thought to be the model State in reference to education. In the Times of Feb. 3 is a statement by Mr. SEARS, of the Massachusetts Board of Education, of the several sums raised in that State for Education, and which is put down justly, as a most liberal amount and an evidence of progress. Now, I will compare Ohio, in this, with Massachusetts, item by item—not to boast, but to show what only half a century has done in the Valley of the Ohio:

	Ohio.	*Mass.
Sum raised by State tax	$1,186,793	——
Income of State School Fund	109,770	$46,908
Sum raised by local taxes on counties and towns	967,606	1,013,473
State School Libraries	59,339	——
Amount paid for tuition in private Academies and Schools	350,000	329,612
Erecting and furnishing School-houses	——	402,609
Interest of money vested in School-houses	150,000	274,387
Miscellaneous items	200,000	216,966
Aggregate	$3,043,508	$2,283,554

*The provision for School-houses in Ohio is included in the local tax.

The actual tax for the support of Public Schools in Massachusetts is $1,462,989. In Ohio it is $2,343,508. The population of Ohio is double that of Massachusetts; but when we look to the newness of the State and the small portion of moneyed capital, the proportion of money raised in Ohio is the largest. Either State may feel a just exultation in such a munificent provision for the education of its children.

Let me now turn to the practical results, and compare the number of Schools and pupils in Massachusetts and Ohio:

	Ohio.	Mass.
Colleges	26	6
Teachers	180	85
Pupils	3,621	1,043
Academies	206	403
Teachers	474	591
Pupils	15,042	13,436
Schools	11,681	3,629
Teachers	12,886	4,443
Pupils	464,150	176,475

In Ohio there is 1 to every 559 in College; 1 to every 120 in an Academy, and 1 to every 6 in School. In Massachusetts there is 1 to every 1,006 in College; 1 to every 80 in Academies, and 1 to every 54 in School. In the Aggregate, there is a much larger proportional number in the Schools of Ohio than in Massachusetts. As to the kind and quality of teaching, I may have something to say hereafter. In the meantime, let me refer to the High Schools of Cincinnati. They have but thirty get into operation; yet, so far as they profess to teach, they will stand the test of talent and of scrutiny. At least, I am greatly in hopes that the rising generation may learn something of Decimals and Geography. We have here a high school for girls, as well as one for boys; and it is here, in dainty dress, the female mind is to make its greatest progress.

In connection with the grant of Public Lands, I should add that they extend also to the new States of the Southwest. Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi have an average of one million acres each appropriated; and as these lands are much higher priced generally than those in Ohio, there is no reason why there should not be founded in the Southwest a system of efficient public instruction.

VIATOR DEL OCCIDENTE.

GETTING TO THE MOUNTAINS.

Tom Staple's Self—Seward's Prophet—The Frosty Bride and the Foolish Bridegroom—The Laugued Traveler—A Detection, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1855.

A preface to a letter has become almost as common as a preface to a book. Believing the custom to be a bad one, I shall discard it. It will therefore remain a mystery who I am, where I am, and why I write.

I am simply "Among the Mountains."

I will tell you how I came here.

If any one curious in the study of Physiognomy, had been at the ticket-office of the Hudson River Railroad a few days ago, he might have seen an individual paying, with a very unwilling expression on his countenance, the sum of three dollars for a passage to Albany.

That individual was myself—Tom Staple.

I wish it distinctly understood that Tom Staple is not my name. It was the result of a happy thought in me by which I might escape applications for my autograph and locks of my hair.

The above explanation must be considered parenthetical.

I will now continue my letter:

Having purchased a ticket, as before mentioned, I entered the hindmost car of the train. I always ride in the hindmost car, to be as far away from danger as possible in case of a collision. Taking a seat near the stove—that ridiculous appendage of a railway car, which warms a circle of about three feet diameter—I commenced looking around at the people who were to be my fellow-travelers to Albany. In front of me sat an old gentleman who had a very clerical appearance from his waist upward, on account of a white choker and a new hat, and a very short-boy appearance from his waist downward, on account of fancy pantaloons and parenthetical legs. Immediately on taking my seat he informed me, without any prefatory remarks, that in his opinion WILLIAM H. SEWARD would be reelected. I was somewhat surprised at the suddenness of his remark, but gave him to understand that it was a consummation devoutly to be wished for: which gave him immense satisfaction. On an opposite side sat an old lady, who, having arranged her carpet-bag, two cap-boxes and three paper bundles, in such a manner that no one could sit in the seat in front of her or by her side, and having found warehouse-room for a refractory doughnut that would not stay in her crowded pocket, was diligently employed in spelling out the contract between the purchaser and seller on the back of her ticket. There was an expression of fear on the old lady's countenance, as if she were considering what the consequences might be in case she should innocently fail to comply with the contract. Behind her was a newly-married couple;—a fact sufficiently evident from the new suit and happy countenance of the gentleman, and the white hat and timid air of the lady. There was also a young gentleman, with a moss-trimmed hat, a shanghai coat and illustrated pantaloons, who sported a quizzing-glass and a cane, and appeared, generally speaking, debilitated. Having ogled a pretty girl who sat near him, he proceeded, with the assistance of the quizzing-glass, to read a criticism on the last night's "operaw" in the DAILY TIMES. The pretty young girl mentioned above gave the young gentleman a very disdainful look, heaved a sigh as she looked at the bride, (she understood that white hat) and, catching my eye at the instant, colored slightly and became intensely interested in something out of the window. The cars by that time began to fill so rapidly that further observation was impossible. Presently the cars in advance trailed off one by one till we were left alone. Then our driver whipped his team around and hitched to us. Crack, went the whip. The horses tugged and strained, and by the aid of an extra shoat from the driver, succeeded in starting us. Then we jogged along for two or three miles through dirty streets, where mud and rubbish and boxes will congregate in spite of Mayor WOOD; where the chief establishments were wholesale liquor stores; where the women were nearly all in a delicate situation, and where the children appeared dirty and unwholesome. Presently we stopped. The horses were loosened. The different cars entered into partnership. The conductor shouted that "this train will not stop this side of Peekskill," which caused an old gentleman, who wanted to get out this side of that place, to decamp suddenly with an imprecation on all railroads. The orange boys fell one cent on the dozen, as an inducement to buy. The old gentleman with the white choker was again sanguine concerning the reelection of WILLIAM H. SEWARD. Then the engine, puffing and smoking, backed down, hitched to us, gave one snort of warning and another of defiance, and started. Slowly at first, for we were not yet out of the City. Presently, however, the houses became more scarce and lumber yards more frequent; and then objects began to fly back so rapidly that the eye became weary with watching.

Night coming on the lamps were lighted, which, like all railroad lamps, constantly kept the minds of the passengers in a state of wearying uncertainty whether they would go out or consent to burn. And now the passengers began to prepare themselves for the ride. Some went to sleep out of hand, without any preparation. Others rearranged their carpet bags, turned up their overcoat collars and sank within themselves. Others again, who were so fortunate as to possess a whole seat, cramped themselves into a lying posture, and suffered untold agonies. The bride leaned her head on her husband's shoulder and pretended to sleep, while he, happy fellow, adjusted her shawl and made all sorts of foolish precautions, as if she were a delicate flower, and liable at any moment to be destroyed. The champion of SEWARD went off without any difficulty, but leaning over too far in the passage way, had his hat knocked off by the conductor, who picked it up and put it on sideways, which gave him a decidedly rakish appearance, and made the pretty girl smile. He found a good deal of difficulty in breathing, however, as if there were stoppages in his inhaling apparatus, but managed by superhuman efforts to jerk in enough air to keep up vitality.

And all the while, that breathing monster ahead, cleaving the darkness with its signal light, dragged the living freight behind him with lightning speed along the noble Hudson.

Peekskill was soon reached. The train stopped, and each passenger awoke, rubbed his eyes, and looked frightened; just as a sleepy congregation rouses up when the sermon is over. SEWARD's prophet awoke with the rest, and after satisfying himself that it was dark outside, and giving me the benefit of his opinion respecting the Senator, dropped off into unconsciousness and hard breathing. Then there was a hurried tramping on the platform outside. Four or five sleepy passengers got out, and four or five wide-awake ones took their seats. The iron giant ahead snorted warning and defiance in one breath, and was off again like the wind.

After a while the moon rose, and sitting on the river side I watched the Hudson choked with ice, and retarded on its way to the ocean. And then I fell to musing: of HENDRICK HUDSON who, a few hundred years ago only, first sailed up the noble river by whose side we were then tearing at such speed; of those old Hollanders who accompanied him, smoking their pipes complacently and gazing with stupid astonishment at the new location which every turn in the river laid open; of RIP VAN WINKLE—immortalized of late by IRVING—dozing away a life-time in the mountains; of the happy villagers who in former days lived on the banks of the river, and knew naught of railroads and telegraphs and their country's danger. Coming down to a later day, I thought of that other scene, so horrible even to this time that memory would fain not recall it: of men and women struggling with the cruel water, choosing rather a watery grave than the devouring fire. Oh, noble river! When your history shall have been truly written, there will be a strange mingling of the beautiful and fearful, of bright scenes and dark scenes.

My musing was cut short by the sudden stopping of the train; so sudden that mischief might be on hand. Exclamations of "What's the matter?" were heard on all sides. A brake-tender opened the door, and informed us that "the engine had broke her springs, and we'd have to wait four hours for another engine to take us on." There was a universal groan. The bridegroom heaved a sigh, and looked extremely blank—as well he might, poor fellow! The pretty young girl wished herself dead. The young gentleman with illustrated pantaloons got up animation enough to say "O, dem it." The old lady, in great trepidation, asked whether any one was killed, and being informed that no one was injured, added, "That we allers oughter be ready to die, for we don't know when we may be called on." The old gentleman with the choker, who was in the last stages of suffocation when the accident occured, woke up, and learning the state of affairs, on a half dozen repetitions said that the Company should be fined; but fell back on that panacea of all his troubles—SEWARD's reelection. Different people were differently affected. Most, however, considered the affair abominable, and heaped execrations on the Company. A few, more philosophical than others, lighted cigars, and walked up and down the road. A few others drowned their vexation in sleep. Signal lights were put up to warn approaching trains. The disabled engine, a few moments before so proud in its strength, unhitched from the train, and went off at a limping pace to get out of the way.

Four hours passed, and true to time, the new engine was heard in the distance, shrieking so loudly that all the echoes on the opposite side of the river made answer. Countenances grew brighter. Passengers awoke thoroughly, and heroically determined to stay awake till we reached Albany. Four or five young fellows, who went off to a village close by during the delay, sang boisterous songs, and talked rather unintelligibly about "the li'z not bein' ver' good," which probably accounted for the songs. A short time passed, and the prolonged whistling of our engine gave notice that Albany was near. Speed diminished. The brakes were screwed up tighter. The engine howled out a last shriek and the train stopped. Four hundred weary mortals gave four hundred wide-stretched gapes, picked up their eight hundred cramped legs, and crossed the river on ice. Worn out with fatigue, I straightway went to bed, and dreamed all night long of riding through space on an aerial railroad, and occasionally coming in collision with clouds.

The next day I set out again, but the remainder of my journey needs no particular description. Suffice it to say that after riding all day on a half-dozen different railroads, and performing the latter part of my journey by stage, I arrived here "among the mountains."

But the mountains are very bleak and barren now. There is no taste of Summer about them, except the hemlock, whose green fades not in the breath of Winter. Snow and ice choke the streams that leaped so laughingly from the mountain sides to the valley below, and the winds and storms vex the leafless trees, through whose foliage the Summer breezes played but a short time ago.

TOM STAPLE.

England and Italy—The Flesh-Market.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is some years since Switzerland has ceased to furnish the market with human flesh, with which she formerly supplied all the despots of Europe; and the petty tyrants of Germany (who in past times sold to England those cut-throats rivaling the ferocity of the red Indians) appear now rather discouraged in carrying on their trade. The consequence has been that England has applied to the tyrants of Italy in order to buy men to be sacrificed in the Eastern war; and first of all the King of Piedmont has sold to her fifteen thousand men, together with their arms and clothing, for the price of a million of pounds loaned to him. Next, the King of Naples is selling now quite as many men at a more generous bargain, pretending to only secure the protection of the French Emperor against the intrigues of LUCIEN MURAT, who wishes to take the crown of Naples from him. Even the tyrants of Parma and Modena have brought their offers into the market, and the Pope himself would, no doubt, concur in selling his "holy" soldiers to supply the wants of "the heretics and Turks," if he had any but "French and Austrian Protectors."

Let the free American press protest against this impious barter of the innocent blood of my poor countrymen. Nothing has yet been seen more revolting than such a deed. Switzerland did not sell the best of her citizens, nor constrain those wretched adventurers: they sold themselves and their blood, receiving the price of it. But the King of Naples and his worthy brother of Piedmont are taking by force and selling the best of the Italian youth, and even embezzling the price of their blood. In fact, the armies of Naples and Piedmont are composed of young men chosen by lot, and taken by force, under the law of conscription.

Now those unhappy young men, torn from their mourning families, and bound by an iron discipline including capital punishment for deserters, are shipped by force, and sent to suffer and die for England, who is the worst of our enemies. And why so? Because England has given some money to the King of Piedmont, and together with the French Emperor has promised to support him, no less than the King of Naples, against any movement of their ill-used people! So the Italian youth are obliged to fight for those cowardly Lords to whom we are chiefly indebted for our present unhappy condition, and whom we have reason to hate more than the Austrians. In fact, the Austrians acted always openly as our bitter enemies and oppressors, and we used against them the means of a wronged and oppressed people; in our just struggle we were about to free ourselves from them, had not Austria received the support of France and Spain through the exertions and intrigues of England; in the same way that Hungary was put down by Russia, having the approbation of England.

Had the English Cabinet consulted then the true interests of the English nation, no doubt Italy, Poland and Hungary would have taken their places among the independent nations, and the invading power of Russia would have been checked forever. It would have been not the least sacrifice to England, because she was then in so prosperous a condition as to be able to prevent French intervention and Russian violence, by the simple weight of her peaceful influence. But Lord PALMERSTON and the degenerate English nobility thought only, then as now, of preserving the privileges of their caste and power. They thought that till the most deceitful despotism had ravaged Italy and Europe, the supremacy of a class would not appear a great evil to the English people; who will also overlook the abuses of the Church of England as a tolerable thing, till papacy displays its horrors in Rome. Let same part of Europe be free, and the example will prove a contagious one, even for John Bull, whose admiration so hard work and starvation, for the comfort of his gracious masters, knows probably some limits.

And now the proud Great Britain has become [illegible] them loyally "NAPOLEON the little" [illegible] ABERDEEN, the intimate friend of the Czar, has made known to the public that during his administration he has managed matters so well that the mighty England of 1840 remains now as, timely at the mercy of her ancient and natural rival France, and to defend herself from Russia has no other resource but the dangerous protection of such a wretched perjurer as LOUIS NAPOLEON is, and some thousand hired foreign soldiers. And yet such is the universal dejection there that Lord ABERDEEN has not yet been punished. In such a condition it will be a very insignificant remedy for England to acquire those Italian soldiers, even taking it for granted they would fight for her in earnest, which I can scarcely believe.

Great indeed is the force of the iron discipline by means of which the tyrants of Europe have skillfully succeeded in converting men into "some kind of machinery" to kill and oppress other men. It appears, however, that the Italians are not very well fitted for such transformation. Take for instance the case of Austria, who in 1848, having many thousands of Italian soldiers, disciplined with the greatest care during many years previous, could not succeed in making them fight against the Italian revolutionists—nay, saw them using their arms against her.

Besides it is well known that in Italy it is only despotism which requires to be supported by foreign armies, because the despots cannot rely upon the Italian soldiers, however skillful may be the discipline with which they should prepare them. So that I shall not be surprised if the impious bargain of the Italian youth should prove useless, nay fatal to England.

On the other side I entertain a serious hope that such an infamous deed, calculated, of course, to strengthen the Kings of Naples and Piedmont against the people, will produce the contrary effect, namely, to strengthen by union the Italian patriots. They, of course, are all republican at heart, because an Italian by tradition, by habit, by sentiment, cannot be but a republican; but some of them, laboring under a great delusion, were dreaming that the King of Piedmont would espouse the national cause against his own interest, and upon that dream they made schemes and programmes styling themselves practical men, and calling *Utopians* all those who would not give up their principles in order to trust in a man, nay in a King.

Now every delusion is past, and all the sincere Italian patriots ought to be united in the great national scope, and take unanimously the occasion of rising up to conquer their political and religious freedom in spite of their petty tyrants, no less than of England, France, Spain and Austria.

Truly yours, GUGLIELMO GAJANI.

No. 62 THIRD-AVENUE, NEW-YORK March 3, 1855.

St. Patrick's Day.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have been struck (in reading the account of the proceedings which took place in the celebration of St. Patrick's Day on Saturday, and the subsequent festival last Monday at the Chinese Assembly Rooms) by one feature which very remarkably distinguishes these gatherings from all others of a similar nature which are annually held in our American cities, and that is, not only the intense foreign nationality displayed, but also the deep sectarianism which pervaded the entire celebration. Composed as our community is of emigrants and the descendants of emigrants from the various nations of Europe, it is not to be wondered at that festive gatherings to commemorate and keep alive the virtues of our ancestors and rehearse the events of days of yore, should annually take place; and that on such occasions we should call to mind what we, or our fathers, once were, and pay a tribute of respect to their memories. All this may very well consist with a pure Americanism and a sincere love of this as *our only* country.

But in reading the reports of St. Patrick's celebration, I was impressed with the feeling that the nationality uppermost in the hearts of the "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," as they call themselves, was not the land of WASHINGTON, but of O'CONNELL, and that there was another feeling also connected with this strong Irish nationality, viz., religious bigotry; which the preacher on that occasion took especial pains to excite. He informed us that the words Irish and Catholic may be considered as almost convertible terms, and encouraged them to look forward to the day when the *Catholic*, which he speaks of as the religion of Ireland, (as if no other had a right to be there,) will resume its ancient sway and the intruder be swept away. Add to this that solemn High Mass by a Bishop, and the supplication of the Patron Saint, were invoked to propitiate the powers on which they must rely for the attainment of this desired object. Now, this feature distinguishes this celebration from that of all the other kindred societies which annually takes place. The St. Andrew's Society composed of the Scotch and their descendants, the St. David's of the Welsh, the St. George's of the English, the St. Nicholas of the Dutch, and the New England of the descendants of the Puritans, in their annual celebrations hold no language which indicates a love to any nation stronger than to America. The Scotch do not *glorify* Presbyterianism, nor the English Episcopalianism, nor the Dutch Lutheranism, nor the descendants of the Puritans Congregationalism. Nor do they come out in full display of religious ceremonial on the occasion, and remind their associates that Scotch and Presbyterian, or English and Episcopalian, or New-England and Congregationalism are, or should be synonymous terms, or encourage them to hope that the land from which they or their ancestors came shall undergo some great political convulsion which will sweep away everything opposed to their views and reinstate themselves in full power. And why do they not? Because their political separation from *those countries* is so complete, and their patriotism to *this* so all-absorbing, that they leave other nations to manage their own affairs, and are content to spend their efforts in the land of their adoption. But the Irish at the celebration of St. Patrick's day are faithfully counselled as *Irishmen*, not Americans, never to forget the civil and religious interests of what?—their adopted country? No, their *native land*—their own beloved Ireland!—and to be ready whenever duty shall call to rescue it from the hand of the oppressor. The whole Catholic Hierarchy were bitter in their denunciations of KOSSUTH, who sought the aid of America to deliver Hungary from the oppression of Austria, but can see no wrong in American citizens (for so these "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick" insist on calling themselves,) going to the aid of Ireland against England. Now, can two nationalities prevail in the same heart at the same time? Can a political bigamist be a true patriot? With his divided affections, must he not at certain times be either true or false to one or other of the objects of his love? And when the Irish are so constantly reminded that they are *Irish* and *Catholic*, and that this title is a greater honor to them than the simple title American and Christian, can they be expected to imbibe that spirit of true Americanism which makes the Israelite indeed "in whom is no guile," the *true American* patriot, in whom his country can always trust? It is said that the leaders of the Irish do not wish or intend that they shall become so deeply imbued with the spirit of our institutions that their former patriotism shall be swallowed up by a new one, purely and solely American. That it is important for political and religious purposes to keep before their minds their bleeding country; and by strong appeals to their ardent natures to bind them together in one solid phalanx, to be wheeled around in whatever rank their interests may require. Be this as it may, it is certain that their mode of celebrating the day of their Patron Saint produces very different effects on their minds from those of any of the other classes whom we have mentioned. Their Americanism always is chilled, and their Anti-Americanism excited to fever heat after St. Patrick's day. Is it, therefore, to be wondered at that the natives of the soil are gradually coming to the conclusion that Irish-American patriotism is a thing of doubtful existence, that it is an abstract virtue that it cannot with safety be trusted. If any of the exiles of Europe desire to make this country a place of refuge from foreign oppression, let them enjoy the protection of our laws as long as they remain; but if they are to be kept in readiness to fight again the battles of their native lands at the first convenient opportunity, let them not go through the vain ceremony of renouncing all foreign allegiance and swearing fealty to this, when their hearts are elsewhere. None should be permitted to make laws or administer them in any country, who have ties which bind them stronger elsewhere.

AMOS PATRIM.

Great Excitement in Greensboro, Ga.—An Abolitionist Rode on a Rail, Blacked and Sent from Town on the Cars.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

GREENSBORO, Ga., Sunday, March 18, 1855.

There was a disgraceful mob here on Saturday, the 17th. I was attracted by a crowd on the principal street. On drawing near, I saw a young man of about 22 years standing in the midst of the crowd. They were asking his name, which it appeared he declined giving. I inquired of a bystander what the excitement was. He informed me the young man "had declared himself an Abolitionist, and it not agreeing with the sentiments of the people, they had a notion to mob him." He was told to leave the place, but he declined. Some said, "Hang him!" "Tar and feather him!" "Ride him on a rail!" Others, more moderate, proposed to send him from town. All were in favor of his leaving; and those that were the *least* excited advised him to leave. He was asked where he was from; he answered, "Massachusetts."

I saw him leave the crowd, and go to the hotel. Soon he came out, and walked past the crowd, going in the direction of the *dépôt*. The leader of the mob, who (I was told) was the Sheriff, swore he should not leave the town, and went in chase of him, followed by several others. Not knowing what they might do, I concluded to follow, and if I could be of any service to tender it, he appearing to be a stranger here as well as myself. On my way I passed some young ladies—students of the Female College. They inquired what was the matter. I answered, "They say there is an Abolitionist in town." Some exclaimed, "Tar and feather him!"—others, "Ride him on a rail!" I passed on, and found him in front of a minister's dwelling. As soon as I arrived, I told the leader I wished to speak with him a moment. He said, "if it was about that man, he would not hear it." At this point the man broke, and they after him. He jumped a picket fence, and entered a dwelling-house, went up stairs, and hid himself in a wardrobe. They searched the house a long time before he was found. I tried to reason with some, persuading them to give it up and let him go. But they were so excited, I did not know but they would lynch me, if I said much more.

I went up town, and soon the mob came back, making all sorts of hideous noises, with their prisoner on a rail, carried by negroes. The Sheriff drew his pistol, and would have shot him if we had not interfered. After getting in town, they had a negro black the prisoner's face. Some said "put in vinegar and nitrite of silver," etc. After blacking him, he was sold at auction. How much he brought I can't tell, as I did not hear the bids, but heard them crying him off while I was at tea. The mob took him to a drinking-saloon, and had the niggers hugging and kissing him. He bore it like a martyr. They said they would kill him if he resisted. A search warrant was procured to search his baggage, to see if he had any Abolition documents, and all that was found any way suspicious were three copies of the New-York *Tribune*.

While at the drinking saloon, they indulged quite freely, and some got more than they could bear.

The second in command of this mob was a factory hand, and I should judge, a very poor one, who never owned a negro, and more, never will, if one may judge from his ragged appearance. The cars left at 11 o'clock in the evening, and he was put on board and sent to Augusta. While at the dépôt, the Sheriff and Marshal had a fight, and thus ended this disgraceful mob of Greensboro'.

MARTIN.

From the Indian Country and St. Louis.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 16, 1855.

I have received letters from Fort Laramie on the upper Platte, and Fort Pierre, on the upper Missouri. From the upper Missouri Col. VAUGHAN, the Indian Agent, writes me that the Indians are in a very unsettled condition—evincing symptoms of great dissatisfaction and a disposition to mischief. The Winter has so far confined them to their camps in the river bottom, being destitute of the means of making forays at that season with much effect. The Spring is now about to open, and we may anticipate trouble with them. Our difficulties will be confined to the various bands of the Sioux, this tribe having hereditary feuds with all the other tribes in that region. The Blackfeet are also hostile, but they and the Sioux have never acted in concert. The Arricaras, Assiniboins, Minnatarees, Crows, Crees, Paneahs and Omahas, have not as yet given evidences of open hostility. I suppose as there are no settlements to protect, the trading parties will be withdrawn from the Blackfoot country on Maria's River and other outskirts, and concentrated at Fort Union, at the mouth of the Yellow Stone, and some other of the principal Forts. Col. VAUGHAN says that although the Nomadic villages are apparently quiet at present, he has discovered that messengers are continually passing to and fro, most probably arranging matters for some concentrated movement when the grass springs up. Other rumors have reached me corroborative of the foregoing, and I am convinced that the Secretary of War cannot dispatch the new regiments, provided by Congress, too soon, both to the upper Missouri and the upper Platte.

From Fort Laramie the news is fully as alarming. In that district there will be a combination of the Sioux, Arrapahoes, Cheyennes and Utahs. The latter properly belong to the vicinity of the Salt Lake, but the Mormons have driven them thence to be converted into wandering banditti. Of these tribes the Utahs are the fiercest, and the Sioux the best armed. Indeed, the traders have for years been supplying all the Indians of the Plains with firearms and other implements, and having thus sown the wind they are about to reap the whirlwind. The Utahs, as I learn by a letter dated the 23d February, have rendered themselves most conspicuous during the Winter in their depredations. They have stolen a considerable number of horses and mules from the traders—an outrage very uncommon. In one instance, they entered the camp of a Mr. WARD, in broad daylight, and carried off about forty head. When questioned, subsequently, they avowed their intention to steal all the horses, mules, firearms, &c., they could during the cold season, with the purpose of opening a combined attack upon all the whites early in the Spring. I could give many details of these petty thefts and robberies, but they would be of no interest to your readers. I only give what is needful to form a just idea of the condition of things and the prospects for the ensuing Summer.

I have nothing of interest from New-Mexico, Utah and Lake Winnipeg. I may say, however, generally, that New-Mexico is literally hemmed in by prowling bands of Indians, and the military force is wholly inadequate to its protection. The Missouri and Mississippi Rivers are now in excellent boating order, and will, no doubt, remain so during the ensuing Summer. Steamboats are active, business is becoming very brisk, the money market is once more easy, and all classes look forward to a season of uncommon prosperity. Our city will erect more buildings this season than ever before, and city lots and suburban property, which have never fallen in value, will rapidly advance. P.

Literary Gossip.

An Englishman now in Rochester, Auld Reekie, the offspring of the present Winter, says: "You feel your clothes freezing on you as you dress. You have no corner left your hotel than you appear to have been miraculously endowed with icicles, and very hard ones, growing out of your head, eyes, ears, nose and mouth; so you may be the genius of a crystal cave. Your whiskers are all attempts at elegance on the part of your collars at defiance. They stand out like a compact bundle of quills—to use a professional simile—and they crack in a similar manner if roughly disturbed. When you take up a position it is well to choose an elegant, or at least an easy one; for you will be speedily wedged into it, and you soon grow painfully aware of your likeness to those bold commercial satellites who walk about London spreading the fame of MOSES & SON for a shilling a day and their board. Your hat—if you persist in wearing one—cuts a clean place for itself into your frozen hair; and if you catch sight of your shadow in a foggy, tortured looking-glass—(nothing is so objectly affected by the weather as a mirror)—you will perceive that the natural covering of your head has gracefully arranged itself in the form of a sugar-loaf; or, perhaps, in light mockery of your profession or acquirements, in that of a fool's cap. It has, in fact, taken the shape of the inside of your hat, whatever that shape may be."

The *Household Words* very truly observes, and very happily demonstrates, that editing a classic, as we sometimes see it done in England in our day, though a respectable, is not a transcendentally great piece of work. "First of all, of course your edition is 'based' on that of Bunkius, Cunkius, or Dunkius, of Germany; which entitles you to make what use of the labors of these philologists you please. Then you have got some fifty excellent commentaries written before you were born, to help yourself to. So far, so good; your edition soon gets under weigh. You balance commentator against commentator, and decide between them;—this marks the man of judgment! Then, you attach the last English editor, and treat him with contempt. You call him a certain Smith (Smithius quidam)—a man without a tincture of learning (*litteris ne leviter quidem imbutus*).—In English it would be impertinent, in Latin, it is severe; and the critic has set down to your zeal for sound learning, and your hatred of superficial men. Finally, you dedicate to a bishop, whom you call the ornament of the age (*seculi decus*); and out comes your edition on beautiful paper—a reproach (in the paper) to the inferiority of Germany."

A member of the Associate Societies of the Edinburg University, who, in the name of a section of the constituency, communicated with Mr. THACKERAY regarding his nomination to the office of President of the Association, has received a reply from that gentleman, in which he says: "The office to which a body of the members of the Associate Societies of the Edinburg University would do me the honor to elect me, is hard for any one to fill who succeeds Sir BULWER LYTTON, and I myself am obliged to decline the flattering proposal which you make me; *as, in all probability, I shall be in America during the next Winter and Spring.*" A Committee, organized for the purpose of securing the return of Lord MAHON as President, has been dissolved, in consequence of that nobleman being unable, from private reasons, to allow himself to be nominated as a candidate for the vacant office.

The *Literary Gazette* advises to establish an Acclimatising Society in England like the one in France. The object is to introduce and naturalize useful plants and animals of other countries. France, through its Society, has come into possession of the yaks of Thibet, which combine the utility of the cow, the ass, and the sheep; of certain species of fish peculiar to Germany and Switzerland; of silkworms from Piedmont; of goats from Algeria; of nutritious tubers and plants from South America, &c., &c. In a recent sitting, strong recommendations were made that the ass of Arabia, which, in addition to the qualities of the European ass, possesses speed; the ewes of Arabia, which feed on little, and give abundant milk; the sheep of the Kollo, which produce a vast quantity of wool; and the zebra, shall be naturalized in Western Europe.

A gossiping correspondent of the Cambridge *Chronicle* says: "Complaints prevail about the times amongst literary men; and I see it stated by one of my fellow-laborers that a translator of 'BOHN'S Classical Library' works twelve hours a day for £80 a year. This must be taken *cum grano salis*. Nor do I place implicit reliance upon precise statements as to what the contributors of periodical literature receive for their labors, when it is said that DICKENS has £3,500 a year for editing *Household Words*, DOUGLAS JERROLD £90 a week for doing a similar service for *Lloyd*, and W. J. FOX £40 for each "Publicola" letter in the *Dispatch*. I take leave to doubt the literal exactness of these sums.

At a public sale at Lyons last week, an old picture, in a most filthy state, representing a "Venus Bathing," was knocked down to a shoemaker for 5f. The man, thinking that he saw some merit in it, gave it to a painter of his acquaintance to be cleaned. The painter offered him a day or two afterwards 150f. for it, but, the shoemaker, thinking from the offer that the picture must be something superior, refused to part with it. He afterwards took it to a connoisseur, who declared it to be a NICHOLAS POUSSIN. The shoemaker has since refused 3,000f. for it.

Mr. T. C. SIMON, in a volume entitled *Scientific Curiosities of Planetary Life*, sides with Sir D. BREWSTER against Dr. WHEWELL, in maintaining the probability of the theory that the planets are inhabited. He does this, however, by a new and ingenious argument, in which he contends that the stars, as well as the planets, have opaque planetary systems like ours. Inasmuch as the question has disturbed the faith of many, it is desirable to have it well discussed; and nowhere has it been more powerfully handled than by Mr. SIMON.

The *Athenæum* reminds us that the diamond, in ancient, wicked times, was only of use in detecting infidelities. Placed upon the head of slumbering wife or husband, it would compel the sleeper to betray the secrets of the bosom. There was, accordingly, a very natural distrust of the diamond in ancient days. Its vocation is gone in these better organized times. At least, if it were not so, we do not suppose that diamonds would so often pass as presents between lovers, married or unmarried.

The Trustees of the British Museum have been getting into a very disgraceful scrape with Lord ELLESMERE, by purchasing some MSS. which had been stolen from him. To make the transaction still worse, they resisted the demand for the restoration of the property until told by their own lawyer that they were without a chance of successful resistance. Some of the manuscripts had actually been published as the property of Lord ELLESMERE; therefore ignorance seems inexcusable.

The Providence *Tribune* having announced that the biography of Governor DORR was about to be issued, the *Post* of that City expresses a hope that the statement may be incorrect, as it is informed that no such publication has been authorized by the friends of the deceased statesman. The *Post* adds that the time is coming when the biography will be published, and the history of the illustrious deceased faithfully given.

The students of Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, have invited Mr. LAYARD to become a candidate for the Rectorial Chair. Mr. LAYARD expresses his fears lest Parliamentary duties should prevent his getting down to be installed, if elected; but, if this difficulty can be got over, it is understood that he has every chance of being chosen.

A young author of five-and-thirty years of age had prepared, two years ago, an elaborate memoir of Mr. ROGERS, the poet, and was only waiting for the poet's death to give it to the public the next day in the columns of a widely-spread journal. Mr. ROGERS is still, happily, alive. The youth who had prepared his life, in expectation of his friend's death, has been nearly a year in his grave.

In a French caricature of a Parisian cockney on for a day's shooting, a bird has perched upon the barrel of his fowling-piece. Holding the gun at arm's length, our Nimrod searches through the index of his sporting-guide, and then replaces it in his pocket, with the words, "Eventuality unprovided for by the *Sportsman's Manual*."

It is now believed that twenty volumes will hardly contain all the MSS. of the Emperor BONAPARTE collected by LOUIS NAPOLEON. Many letters, &c., written by the Emperor are in a text hardly legible—it is only with the greatest difficulty that the exact words are made out.

M. THIERS met with a disagreeable accident on Wednesday afternoon. As he was leaving his own door, he slipped on the frozen ice, fell, and broke his wrist. The pain was intense at first; no fever, however, set in, and on Saturday he was reported to be going on well.

The *Siècle* has been ordered not to go on with M. EUGENE SUE's *feuilleton*, the "Diable Médecin;" and the *Presse*, which is now publishing Madame GEORGE SAND' memoirs, is enjoined to omit all that relates to 1812, and the retreat from Moscow.

THE KIMBARK TRIAL.

SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

AFFECTING SPEECH OF THE PRISONER.

Two Years and Six Months Imprisonment—Without Hard Labor.

The Grand Jury's Indictment in the Foote Murder.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—March 23.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Yesterday, in this Court, the Recorder commenced proceedings by convicting Francis McCarthy, convicted of burglary in the third degree, to two years in the State Prison. That Recorder had previously sent him to the House of Refuge, but he was returned from thence on the ground of his being over the age to which he could be admitted.

In the case of James F. Kimbark, the Recorder pronounced judgment, sentenced to six months' imprisonment, having been made by very respectable people. The prisoner was allowed to depart.

SENTENCE OF KIMBARK.

William Kimbark, being asked why judgment should not be pronounced against him according to law, addressed the Court as follows:

May it please the Court, I shall avoid myself of the opportunity now offered—it being the last I shall probably ever have, to make a few remarks. And I wish to distinctly understand, that what I am about to say is in no way whatever intended by me as asking for mercy. On the contrary, I feel that I deserve any penalty which the Court may deem proper to inflict.

My lds., Sir, in some of the public prints, have appeared, but not have my confined proceedings of crime. I am, aged, I was living with my family, in Otsego, in peace and contentment and happiness. I knew and respected by a large circle of acquaintance and friends, without one blot, one stain upon my name. All in my evil hour, there came about my dwelling house, who had lived in the same family a short time. I had not known that to be branded upon by them was death. Gain the very atmosphere, which surrounded their wife, was poisoned as that which surrounds the Upas tree. I should have indignantly spurned them down, as you would, Sir, the most inoffensive reptile that crawls on the face of the earth. Had I permit, had I permitted, I and could have done it. I must have been down, a mark of ridicule, when I presented the circle I loved one to look upon. And though I felt the strength which could construct of crime, yet my heart tells me, told I should not and I hoped. Was to worse, yet I hesitating with it; that I have no fellow feeling or sympathy in common with the perpetrator of it. Had I present, had I pardoned, yet, Sir, would have been spurned the dishonorable, and would have been you the City. And I was being yet fully which can be into whatever or what I am. Sir, that of sentenced to a living death. But the office of the law must be fulfilled, the consequences have fell on me, who, with a cultivated love to the, and heartfully, gladly, yes, joyfully I would go to, and wherever, I may dwell, I shall carry with me the feel that I might yet live to return, regenerated, purified, and good; that I could show, very little that proved wanton disregard family and friends which I also held dear. Sir, this cannot be, and the consequences of my crime, I feel, I must endure with the law can inflict. Through the bottom of the grave. I would escape from the relentless pursuing fate of my life, on has been given to me, I would lay out in the wild woods, alone, and there, I would pray to God, to forgive my crime. But I feel, I know, I am unworthy of the mercy of my Creator, and of my fellow-beings. Sir, I have wandered in my life, without a friend, or a home, I have never know. May God forgive them; I never can.

And yet, Sir, if you my crime, I should have known that to be branded upon by them was death. Gain the very atmosphere, which surrounded their wife, was poisoned as that which surrounds the Upas tree. I should have indignantly spurned them down, as you would, Sir, the most inoffensive reptile that crawls on the face of the earth. Had I permit, had I pardoned, I and could have done it. I must have been down, a mark of ridicule, when I presented the circle I loved one to look upon. And though I felt the strength which could construct of crime, yet my heart tells me, told I should not and I hoped. Was to worse, yet I hesitating with it; that I have no fellow feeling or sympathy in common with the perpetrator of it. Had I present, had I pardoned, yet, Sir, would have been spurned the dishonorable, and would have been you the City. And I was being yet fully which can be into whatever or what I am. Sir, that of sentenced to a living death. But the office of the law must be fulfilled, the consequences have fell on me, who, with a cultivated love to the, and heartfully, gladly, yes, joyfully I would go to, and wherever, I may dwell, I shall carry with me the feel that I might yet live to return, regenerated, purified, and good; that I could show, very little that proved wanton disregard family and friends which I also held dear. Sir, this cannot be, and the consequences of my crime, I feel, I must endure with the law can inflict. Through the bottom of the grave. I would escape from the relentless pursuing fate of my life, on has been given to me, I would lay out in the wild woods, alone, and there, I would pray to God, to forgive my crime. But I feel, I know, I am unworthy of the mercy of my Creator, and of my fellow-beings. Sir, I have wandered in my life, without a friend, or a home, I have never know. May God forgive them; I never can.

[Which sentence of Kimbark was listened to with close attention by all present. When it was concluded the Recorder, in substance, spoke as follows:

You have been tried and convicted of an offence, the punishment for which is confinement in the State Prison. If there is any duty more painful than another, it is that which sometimes devolves upon a Judge of consigning to such a doom, a person who has moved in a circle of society such as you have moved in—a person possessing talents, dignity, genius, such as you evidently possess. There is no end in the life of any individual more painful. Your genius, properly appropriated, would have qualified you to become a useful member of society, a bright and shining light in the community. To myself it is indeed painful, and I hope never again will I have the duty devolve to preside in a Court of Justice to perform such a duty to perform. Alas, sixty-one years ago you would, perhaps, through the position and influence of your friends, placed in an enviable position. Letter by some person has become somewhat familiar, but what history is a record of crime, transmitted through the long period you have passed, the lapse of two years, I remember that it was generally the public opinion that it was a most improper, improper for any one heading the position which you held—that of a wealthy merchant—to be guilty of such a crime. After alluding to the main feature of the crime, the Recorder remarked that there was a sincerity in what Kimbark had uttered, a show of repentance for the past, which promised amendment in the future, when he should be released from the prison on which the law compelled him. In consideration of these feelings, of the feelings which he had mentioned him for the longest period that the law allowed, still, as he believed that he had been misled, spoken as Kimbark had done unless there was some foundation of virtue left in him, he would pass a lenient sentence. If I err, added, the Recorder, it is on the side of mercy. The sentence of the Court is, that you be imprisoned in the State Prison for the term of Two Years and Six Months. The Recorder was allowed to remark while addressing the prisoner.]

A JEW UNACQUAINTED WITH GOLD.

LOUIS Nathan, a Jew, was tried for defrauding Mr. Greenfield, a Jew, of 90. Defendant sold complainant a brass pin, which he said was made of California gold. It proved to be a very brazen metallic, the said pin being Rising brass, brass. The defendant warranted it to be gold.

The Court decided that the evidence failed to support the charge. The plaintiff had a remedy in his warranty, but he could not prosecute a criminal prosecution. A Brass and verdict of "Not Guilty," was rendered.

BILL POOLE MURDERER—CONVICTION OF HIS CONFEDERATES.

CONVICTED—WITHAGGRAVATED ASSAULT IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

Bill Poole and Daniel Whitlock, a butcher in Clinton Market, were charged, upon an indictment, with assault and battery with intent to kill. In the course of the trial, the District Attorney withdrew the graver charge, and prosecuted for the attempt to do bodily harm. The indictment charged that on June 27, 1854, at the foot of Amos-street, there parties committed an assault on Michael Brinkerhoff, each of them being armed with a knife. The assault, as the District Attorney said, was one of the most unprovoked character. One of the defendants having gone to another bar, he would call nothing against him. As he never was tried for any civil offence, in presumption was that he was not guilty. Michael Brinkerhoff, the prosecutor, deposed, he was a carman; on June 27, about 5 o'clock P. M., he was carting stone from the pier at the foot of Amos-street, in company a man named Taylor; he started to leave Amos, West-street, but found that Taylor's cart did not follow him; he went back to see what was the matter; met Bill Williams hailing Taylor's horses; Williams and Poole then caught hold of Williams and commenced moving his clothes; he had a carter's frock on; they put it all to pieces; also the coat which he wore; [The witness exhibited the frock and coat, which were torn into shreds, and the coat was stained with blood] When they were thus cutting his clothes he received a wound in the neck, which disabled him for a considerable period; he had never previously spoken a word to them in his life.

Cross-examined—They were not shinning cats on the wheel, as far as I know; I did not clinch Williams; I did not see Taylor driving over any cats; I did see Taylor coming along; that Williams caught the horses and said, "We don't want you to drive over our cats;" Taylor was civil enough, but Brinkerhoff came up and called Williams. They then fore Poole began to cut his coat, and the second time he was struck Williams called out, "Boys, I'm stabbed!" Brinkerhoff went up Poole and Williams. Brinkerhoff was not in Poole and Williams's way to enable the difficulty to stop, but Poole offered to give more than $20.

The witness called for the defence, testified to the character of the prisoner, and to Williams's interposition to prevent Taylor's driving over them. Poole meddlesome was not otherwise good.

The Recorder, in charging the jury, said that it was most unfortunate that such a disturbance should have occurred in a public thoroughfare. Two men, either of whom was powerful enough to have annihilated the complainant, set upon him and maltreated him. The defence put forward the plea of self-defence, and the Recorder, in charging, said that if the jury believed that the prisoner was in danger of his life, or of receiving a wound, they should acquit him. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Mr. Brinkerhoff, the prosecutor, said he was a carman; on June 27, about 5 o'clock P. M., he was carting stone from the pier at the foot of Amos-street;

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1855.

[illegible]

The Southern Cross of St. George.

Excessive veneration for the policeman's staff, says CARLYLE, is one of the strong points of English character, as the love of 'arf and 'arf is another. In the Crimea, policemen and beer have been sent out as *necessaries*. JULES JANIN, the brilliant feuilletoniste, was not slow to perceive that in England a policeman—with his staff, of course—is omnipresent. He is sometimes to be had when he is wanted, and always when he is not. M. JANIN arrived in London by the late train, (it was the time of the Great Exhibition,) and anxious to catch a glimpse at the slumbering metropolis, repaired at once to the thoroughfare known as the Strand. It was deserted. Affected by the silence—as a Frenchman always is—awed into sublimity by the thoughts it suggested, M. JANIN's impressible soul immediately took wings and soared into sublimity. Describing his solemn sensations to his countrymen, he said, "I was alone with God—and a policeman." He little thought how trippingly he stated a great truth, that in England you cannot be alone, even with God, *without* a policeman—or the devil either, for that matter. Church and State—policemen and the prayer book, are pretty much the same, when weighed in an accurate scale.

Whenever an Englishman gets an idea into his head which a policeman cannot arrest, he is assured it is treasonable. Naturally, and from association, he is the most loyal of beings, and in the general way an act of Parliament, with plenty of preamble, satisfies him. He believes that perfection is indigenous to the soil of Britain, and distance does but lend enchantment to his view of any other country. Like other prejudiced people, (love of country is perhaps an excusable prejudice,) he is not always open to conviction, but when he is convinced, he becomes zealous as a perverted Protestant. These moral bumps on the phrenological brow of John Bull explain much of his character, and are important at certain crises. For instance, we hear that the British Lion in Australia is just beginning to snort contemptuously at the staff of the policeman, and that that respectable animal's handsomely tufted caudal extremity sticks out stiff like a poker at the mere mention of license money. Only a short time since there was a row about the importation of convicts, and now there is a row about the Government. Really it seems as if the Australians were determined to get rid of two nuisances at the same time.

Twelve men were killed in the first skirmish at the mines,—among the miners, and an unknown number of troopers. On the news becoming known, Government immediately dispatched troops, and some policemen, to the spot, but it was apprehended the prestige of the latter had fled, for there is no use telling an Englishman to "move on" when he takes a stand on principle; and after triggers there is little for staves to do. Not content with blazing away at the servants of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the insurgents had the temerity to construct "a beautiful new flag called the Southern Cross," and flaunted it in the breeze to *vivas* of liberty and independence.

So much we gain from the latest files of Australian papers. The difficulty commenced, but will not end, with taxation. A certain license fee was demanded from the miners, and refused. Threats followed, and—slaughter, battle, death, and—the "beautiful flag of the Southern Cross." The London papers affect to despise the intelligence, and state that it has been cooked for continental purposes. It is vain. Reason tells us that something of the kind must happen before long, and the present opportunity seems as likely as any other.

The English aristocracy have a pleasant way of talking about "putting down" anything that is not altogether agreeable to their feelings. In the present instance we hear that the insurrection is to be "put down" with all the rigor of the Government. How far England could at the present time afford to put down any insurrection of a popular character may well be questioned. Her Indian possessions need all the rigor of martial law to keep them in subjection. What few troops could be safely withdrawn are now on their way to Sebastopol. Taking advantage of their absence, some of the old Affghan chiefs are beginning to show themselves again. Were these troops withdrawn to put down an insurrection in Australia, there would be another army required to put down inevitable insurrection in India. Apart from this consideration, it is very questionable whether the British Government would have the temerity to "put down" any popular democratic movement at the present time. The attempt would be in opposition to the feeling of the Nation—and as that feeling runs high and bitterly, it would certainly be dangerous to oppose it. The English people find sufficient cause of complaint against their Government—but, although near at hand—not to sympathize with their kindred in Australia, who complain that it is bad and far away.

Australia has long been, and still is, the refuge of English liberalism. A well-educated, independent, thoughtful class are the emigrants to that country. Excessive veneration for the policeman's staff does not go with them. Republican principles are promulgated and practiced in the hopeful school of the mines, where no man has a social superior, and where labor is the basis of all law and order. There, with nothing but rude labor to sustain him, no tailor to pay, no duns to avoid, no party politics to trouble him, he begins to perceive what kind of thing a Monarchical Government is. For the first time in his life he sees it from the labor point of view, and not as most Englishmen do, from the middle class, or [illegible] elevation. It is astonishing what a difference it makes. A horny hand is sure to have a republican grip. Away in the distance the Australian miner sees the huge form of Government winding its toilsome length across his native land;—crushing to the dust all who are beneath it, and like some hideous monster of old fable, living on the vitals of human beings. He sees it seething in its oily contentedness waiting for another victim to crush within its folds. At which illusive catastrophe our Australian friend properly exclaims "No you don't," and regardless of the policeman's staff sets about constructing the Southern Cross of St. George.

Long may it wave!

Imprisoning Witnesses.

Because one is so unfortunate as to have seen a crime committed, and moreover is so poor as to be unable to give any personal security for a reappearance at a given time, and so unacquainted with men of wealth as to find none willing to answer for him,—for three such misfortunes to be subject to imprisonment with felons; to be thrust into dark cells; to see no light of Heaven but what struggles between the bars of iron gratings; to be torn away from one's family, and exiled from one's fireside—this is a shame to the Nineteenth century and a sin of the strong against the weak. It is so obviously contrary to the sentiment of the people, so subversive of the intents of justice and repugnant to the common feeling of propriety, that whenever attention is directed to it an indignant protest is sure to be uttered by the people.

There are before the Legislature of our own State two bills now pending with reference to this subject. Neither provides exactly the remedy that we think would be the most wise, but out of the two we trust something feasible will be adopted,—something that will rid Justice of her most unjust method of procedure to secure her ends.

Just see how the thing works in this City. Suppose a farmer of the best of habits, but unacquainted in the City, comes down from the home he seldom leaves in Connecticut; and, while walking near the wharf where the sloop he came in is unloading, becomes the unwilling witness of some great crime. If he were blessed with Metropolitan wisdom, he would keep still about it, and let Justice make her own selection of criminals to punish. But he does here just as he would at home; he shouts, "Heigh, ho! murder! robbers, help, help!" A starred officer comes up, hears his story, arrests the accused, and asks our country friend to go before a Police Justice to testify. He consents of course—willing to sacrifice some time for the purpose of punishing the villains of our wicked town, and to help the innocent. When he has given in his testimony, our friend claps on his hat, and moves for a departure. But he is requested to wait a moment. "You must appear, Sir, before the Grand Jury and the Court, and give the public the benefit of your testimony, for you are a principal witness." He cannot do that very well; at the time they are to meet he will be in the busiest of his planting. He has left nobody but Sam at home, and the boy is not up to managing the farm yet. But the necessity of the case overrules his objections—he will reappear. He is again about to start, when he is told that he must get bondsmen to insure his return. It is against his principles to ask any man to underwrite for him—he never did it in his life; and, if it were not, whom could he ask? Some boys from his town are in the City, but one of them is a Methodist minister, who could not undertake to pay a hundred dollars a year hence without doing violence to his own conscience. Another one is a schoolmaster, who owns lots on the Second-avenue, but the rear taxes on them coming to some two hundred and fifty a lot, make the pedagogue feel that so far from giving security on their strength, he would rather be secured *from* them by the payment of all he can muster. The old man feels that he has not any friends whom he can reach. Well, the alternative is plain—he must go to prison. True, it is optional with the Justice; but unless he chooses himself to assume the responsibility, to prison he must go, and wait till the trial comes on. Go to prison? Why, what crime has he committed? He is a great sinner, of course, and totally depraved, according to the catechism, but he defies Judge or Jury to name the sin against any law which he has committed to earn a prison. The polite Justice assures him that he has done nothing wrong, but adds, "We must have our witness. Your promise to reappear, I believe, is made in good faith, but we are scarcely permitted to accept of it." He will give his affidavit. He will tell all that he knows, and the lawyer may take it down in writing. He will swear to it. But, then, every accused person has a right to confront his accuser. He is entitled to the privilege of looking the witness against him in the eye. Witnesses tell very different stories sometimes, when the man they accuse is face to face in their presence.

So to prison our honest raiser of pork and potatoes, our Yankee deacon whose reputation never was stained before, must go—down to the Tombs in Centre-street. The Warden is a kind man, and he has set aside from the rest rooms for such as these. But until his administration, it was most common to lock witnesses up in a cell on the ground floor—one of the damp ones which give a man a cold in the head merely to step into—one of those which Grand Juries may well pronounce as nuisances—where one's shoes grow mouldy after a while, and if the day is warm, where the moisture of the air settles upon the walls and the drops trickle down like the tears of some unseen "Injured Innocence." Solitary is he? Perhaps, and perhaps not. He may have a companion; some hoary-headed villain, who is acquainted, better than any Committee of Investigation, with the management of all the prisons of the State; perhaps some young fast man, the years of whose age are to be multiplied by ten at least, when you reckon his proficiency in crime; possibly by the very person he is retained to witness against—and their conversation and intercourse must be very improving for all parties.

Crime and imprisonment are so closely assimilated in the minds of innocent people, that it is impossible to sever them entirely. When the old man goes back to his home he must tell a longer story than is convenient, and bring proofs to which he is unaccustomed, to convince his hearers that he is as good a man as before he left them. When strangers are pointed out his house, there will be something said in whispers, and though they say it is all right, there will linger a suspicion that there must have been something wrong—for the whole world is loth to believe, until it is printed over and over again, that as late in the Christian history as 1855, men were imprisoned for doing no wrong, but for knowing too much. If a poor man or a friendless woman is detained as a witness, to the great detriment of character and prospects, it would seem simple justice that some reparation be made for the loss they suffer. The character of such is always injured by imprisonment.

Few wish to hire help who brings among her certificates of characters, one from the maiden or the matron of the prison. Though she avers that she was there only as a witness, the employer remembers that this is always the story, or if it is a true story, she thinks there will be lacking that wholesome dread of prison life which is so serviceable in the preservation of good morals. As for our old farming friend, he asks no money reparation for his wrongs. But he will warn his boys most tearfully when they go the city, that they go with their eyes shut, and if they should hear one shrieking "murder," to thrust their fingers into their ears and run on for dear liberty's sake. It is time that this abomination were removed. We scandalize our fathers when we speak of it as a relic of past barbarisms—it is a device of modern times. It was introduced into our State so late as 1830, and in England it never has been a custom. Better that forty criminals escape, than that one innocent man be punished like a criminal.

The Administration vs. The Country.

The indications are multiplied that the President is entirely willing to see something serious grow out of the *El Dorado* outrage. Indignation at this particular period, probably *he* thinks, like most other people, to be entirely harmless; and since it is very cheap and has been known to save a reputation before now, it would be wrong not to make a show of it. But the Administration has cried "wolf" so often that no one thinks of driving in the flock because the cry is repeated. If the doctrines of the Inaugural had been *practiced* up to this time—if the strong INGRAHAM demonstration from the Cabinet had been sustained by those who initiated it—if the earlier instructions to Mr. SOULE had been supported by the later ones—if, indeed, the loud talk had been shown to be anything but bluster, or the terrific threats anything more than Buncombe, the attitude which the President now assumes would fill the country with alarm, reef all the out-sails of commerce, startle Wall-street, and awake the whole country. But when Spain stood straight, in spite of the menaces of our filibustering Plenipotentiary, the Administration bowed. When in the matter of Capt. GRAHAM the Power it had to deal with showed no signs of submission, the Administration undertook to do the wilting. Whatever it has promised to stand by, it has backed out from, and only where it has tacitly acknowledged support, has it afterwards taken vigorous action to oppose. It was quiet about and unobservant of the Mosquito colonization until the expedition was fairly organized,—then it opened as many eyes as an Argus might, and all its Briarian hands were busy in hindering its success. It was so amiable toward the Lone Star people and the Cuban Juntas that they thought "Barkis was willing." But when the new era of Cuban revolution was just ready to burst, by some strange means the whole Island of Cuba is put under arrest, the Captain-General knows all that our Secretary of State knows, and every suspicious craft along our coast is put to the task of proving itself guiltless of piratical intentions. It would be the greatest folly, then, to calculate that because there is a squall at Washington a storm is coming; or that because vengeance is threatened, anybody should stand from under. In the *El Dorado* matter, we doubt not that the President is in earnest; but what of that? Long ago the country learned that it was not worth while to sneeze because President PIERCE takes snuff.

The Crimean Recruits.

The United States District Attorney has addressed a letter to the Marshal for this District, calling attention to the fact that a recruiting office has been established in this City for the British service, with the probable intention of reinforcing the forces of the Crimea. This Mr. McKEON considers a violation of the Neutrality act of 1818, directs the attention of the Marshal to the penalties, and assures him of his cooperation in such measures as he may take for the suppression of the office. There is no little excitement about the matter in town, and a disposition is evinced to insist as strongly upon an inviolable neutrality with reference to Russia as to Spain. If an examination discovers any such open recruiting agency, we doubt not it will be closed right speedily. More likely, however, if found, it will be in the disguise of an emigration agency—Canada being the destination of those booked, for the present—and the Crimean drift only a suspicion. The authorities will probably insist, however, that a cat is none the less a cat, though buried in a meal tub.

The Removal of Judge Loring.

The Massachusetts Legislature is still busy with the most curious matter. The project, to one not familiar with the determined ways of the Massachusetts people, seems very surprising indeed; they never stop short of a "full expression." They do not know how to ride a fence—they will not see two sides to any man's shield—they never go half-way in a reform. If a thing suits them they swallow it down husk and all; if they dislike it, they denounce the very tree that bore it and the soil it grew on. In meting out justice they are unscrupulously sure of giving full measure. JUDGE LORING has sinned against the moral sentiment of Massachusetts, "but he obeyed the *law* of the *United States*, and doubtless obeyed the dictates of his own conscience, therefore he "loses the confidence of the people as a Judge of Probate;" 12,000 men, women and children petition for his removal, and the majority of the Legislative Joint Committee on Federal Relations *request* the Governor to remove him.

We have no sympathies to spare for the minions of Slavery anywhere. We are not distressed at the calamities that overtake the too-willing tools of the slave-hunting parties, in the shape of lawfully interpreted popular indignations; but we have a very great respect for the bench and a horror of deposing from it any man who is fearless in performing his duties on it—who shows no incompetence, nor susceptibility to corruption, nor "willful perversion," nor "dereliction of duty," though he may differ from ourselves as widely as possible in his opinions, and officially expound his opinions after an order that is not at all to our notion. It is an exceedingly delicate matter—this deposition of Judges. It seems as if a rude hand were meddling with it in this case. For the cause's sake, we hope no violence will be done. Extravagant and disproportioned punishments though even for obvious crimes, redound upon them that inflict them. And in a case like this, where the margin for difference of opinion is so broad, such extreme measures will be sure to react unfavorable for freedom.

On Thursday, the subject came up again in the Legislature. The following report of proceedings is from the *Boston Courier:*

Mr. STONE, of Boston, from the Joint Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the petitions for the removal of E. G. LORING from his office of Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, and the remonstrances against this act, made three reports—the first, or majority report, signed by O. W. Albee, Chairman, Senate; James W. Stone, E. E. Knowles and Oliver Warner, House of Representatives; the second, a statement of reasons for not signing the majority report, signed by B. K. Pierce and Erasmus Gould; and the third, a minority report signed by George H. Devereux.

The majority report fills thirty-six pages. It opens with a quotation from BLACKSTONE's Commentaries on the Law of Nature, to this effect:

This law of Nature, being coeval with mankind and dictated by God himself, is of course superior in obligation to any other. It is binding over all the globe, in all countries, and at all times; no human laws are of any validity if contrary to this; and such of them as are valid derive all their force and all their authority, mediately or immediately, from this original.—*Commentaries, vol. 1, p. 41.*

The Constitution of the United States and the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights are both framed with a recognition of this law of nature; and in view of this the Committee propose to consider Judge LORING's remonstrance. The Committee then proceed to argue that Judge LORING was not obliged to act as Commissioner for the rendition of fugitive slaves, and that in thus acting he must or should have known that he was doing violence to the spirit of the law of 1843, which forbade State Magistrates from acting under the law for the rendition of slaves, and to the repeated declarations of the Legislature and of Massachusetts in the form of resolutions. And having disregarded the expressed wish of the people, through their representatives, and thus having forfeited public confidence, and thus made himself personally objectionable to the people, though not charged with any official misbehavior rendering him liable to impeachment—the Committee argue that Judge LORING's is precisely one of those cases contemplated by the Constitution, in which the power of removal by address is provided for and should be exercised.

1. On the ground of official incapacity in having violated the spirit of the law of the State forbidding magistrates from meddling with fugitive slave cases; in having violated a statute of the State by omitting to hold a probate court when required to, by reason of his engagement in the BURNS trial; and for meddling with a kind of business adapted to destroy public confidence in him.

2. For acts affecting his judicial weight in the public judgment; his acting against the weight of evidence in the BURNS trial.

3. For acting on what came to his knowledge extrajudicially or putting himself in the way of being influenced extrajudicially, as drawing a bill of sale of the man on trial before him, also for expressing an opinion adverse to the prisoner before he had entered on the trial.

4. For allowing the trial to be held and conducted with soldiers, so as to outrage the sense of the people, and also for proceeding with the trial while the claimants and their attorneys were in court armed with loaded pistols.

In conclusion, the report says:

It is sufficient for the Committee to know that Judge LORING has sinned against the moral sentiment of Massachusetts; that under a law which the conscience of Massachusetts abhors, which her Christianity repudiates, which her reason pronounces unconstitutional, and "against law and evidence," he has made a man a slave. The people therefore demand his removal from the office of Judge of Probate.

The two branches of the Legislature, in General Court assembled, respectfully request that your Excellency would be pleased, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, to remove EDWARD GREELEY LORING from the office of Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk.

The reasons given by two of the Committee for not signing this majority report, are as follows:

1. If the decision by Judge LORING, acting as Commissioner in the case of ANTHONY BURNS, had been in favor of his liberty, no objection would have been urged or thought of against his presiding at the trial; and no evidence has been offered to show that the decision was corrupt, or that, as a Commissioner, he did not act in accordance with his own convictions of right.

2. In that, although Massachusetts had taken decided ground on the law of 1843, and in the resolves of 1850, prior to the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill, still every attempt of the friends of personal liberty to extend the authority of the law of 1843 to the Fugitive Slave law of 1850 failed in the Massachusetts Legislature; and in that portion of the State where Mr. LORING presided as a Probate Judge, there was not evidence to assure him that, in sitting upon the case, he would sacrifice the confidence of those that appeared in his Court.

3. A reluctance to make one man, however objectionable his course may now be esteemed, a sacrifice for the sins of others, or even for the benefit of a good cause; and an ordinary solicitude in reference to the effect upon the independence of the judiciary of this summary punishment of a Judge, who, however mistaken, is believed to have been conscientious, and who is now adjudged, not by the sentiment that existed at the time of the act, but by the opinion that has grown up into vigorous life under the excitement of national events which have urged and exasperated public feeling since the decision was made.

Mr. DEVEREUX objects to the measure prayed for by the petitioners for the removal of Judge LORING on the following grounds:

1. There does not appear any moral or political obliquity, or any voluntary and premeditated wrong, in the position in which the engagement of the Fugitive Slave Law found Judge LORING, in his capacity of United States Commissioner. Nor can the Massachusetts statute of 1843 be made, either in terms or spirit, fairly applicable to his case.

2. He was, in no wise, individually responsible for the character of the law or the details of its execution.

3. It was not competent for him as a sworn judicial and ministerial officer of the general government, to pretend to judge of the law or of its provisions, or to refuse to act under them, in his capacity of Commissioner of the United States; nor could any useful purpose have been answered by the adoption of such a course.

4. No wilful perversion of right or dereliction from duty can be made out against Judge LORING. On the contrary, the clear, candid, and unquestionable testimony of Mr. DANA establishes the reverse of such assumption.

5. Judge LORING did not assume or sustain a position differing at all, in a moral point of view, from that occupied by the Mayor and civil authorities of Boston, by a very large portion, at least, of the community at large.

6. Although the Legislature may, perhaps, have the absolute right to exercise a prerogative of the highest and most extraordinary character, to satisfy a vague and undefined public expectation, it does not seem to be either the intent or the true and safe use of a power, so arbitrary and so summary, to apply it to any case other than of clear, unquestionable, self-evident deficiency or incompatibility, either physical, moral or intellectual.

7. All reasonable and desirable ends may be attained—whether we look to the moral position of the State, the public sympathies, or the administrative requisitions of the legal relations of the case—by other, more dignified, more charitable and nobler measures.

☞ Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, WILLIAM KISSANE, the forger, received his sentence. It was very lenient, and one which, at first view, would appear disproportionate to the offence. But the Recorder truly observed that, if he erred in passing such a sentence, it was on the side of mercy, and that a remnant of virtue, predicating the probability of amendment, must be left in the breast of a man who could address the Court in terms as eloquent, feeling and effective as KISSANE had done. The speech of KISSANE we print at full in our usual report. It was listened to with marked attention by a crowded assembly, and many of those who heard it were affected to tears.

The Grand Jury yesterday found an indictment against BAKER, and the accessories before the fact to the murder of POOLE, implicated in the verdict of the Coroner's Jury. We publish the terms of the indictment elsewhere.

The Sad Fate of Genius.

The Parisian journals and our own foreign letters have recently been filled with notices of the sad and untimely death of that brilliant French *feuilletonist*, M. GERARD DE NERVAL.

Here is a most striking and melancholy illustration of the truth, that the heritage of genius is often a life of sorrow, and frequently a death of self-inflicted violence.

This writer possessed a most brilliant imagination, a beautiful and forcible diction, sharp powers of analyzation, and these qualities were all crowned with the beautiful flowers of fancy and the mature fruits of study. Occupying an undisputed rank among the most gifted of that bright galaxy of intellects, the living authors of France, he was recently found in the dawn of the day, hanging lifeless from a beam in a half demolished house, in one of the most obscure quarters of Paris. The event was so horrible, and the subject of it so distinguished, that for a moment all Paris stood aghast!

While yet a mere boy of eighteen, he had made a translation of the celebrated *Faust* of GOETHE, which elicited from that great rival and friend of SCHILLER the compliment, that he comprehended more perfectly his ideas in the paraphrase of M. DE NERVAL, than he had himself expressed them in the original. His literary career was a brilliant triumph. He was courted and caressed by the reviews, the theatre, and the press of Paris. After enjoying for a period these triumphs of the intellect,—and no triumphs are more intoxicating and grateful,—that indefinable longing and unrest, which characterizes great parts, led his steps to Germany. There, where the brilliant Madame DE STAEL had preceded him when banished France by NAPOLEON I., and had for the first time opened to the world the rich mines of German genius and learning, DE NERVAL spent several years. In the study of the wonderful monuments which that nation has created in the dominions of art, and which are equaled in their grandeur only by the remoteness and variety of the fields from which their materials have been collected, he gradually forgot that quick practical style and wit, that delicate consciousness of the ideas and requirements of general society, which smile at sentiment and ideality, and mark the French school.

There he became infected with the mysticisms of the Rosicrucian philosophers, well known in Germany two centuries ago as the pretended discoverers of the philosopher's stone. After the example of those dreamers, he himself became a dreamer, and left the cold skies of Germany to luxuriate beneath the gorgeous sun of the East, in the occult sciences and in cabalistic lore.

The life of DE NERVAL in the East became a continual waking dream. The indolent imaginative atmosphere of the Orient, the study of magic with its attendants of sorcery, enchantment, devils and departed spirits, and the superadded passion of love, which at this time seized upon his soul, proved too much for his intellect, and he became temporarily deranged.

Recovering soon from this shock, his imagination still displayed that magnificent profusion of riches which had before characterized it. But the course of his former studies had unfitted him forever for the practical and real things of life. Whether goaded by poverty, or in a moment of temporary insanity, or from that sad and dreadful conviction which sometimes seizes upon the most gifted minds, that the cup of life has been drained to the dregs—he put an end to his existence.

We call attention to the sad consummation of the career of this brilliant and erratic man as a warning and as a consolation—as a warning to like gifted spirits, that no extraordinary endowments, no high-soaring genius, can afford its possessor the sweet fruits of a philosophic and tranquil life, and the consolations of a calm and peaceful death, which is not reigned over by those sober and reasonable views of this world and the next, which govern the lives and soothe the death of the great mass of humanity—as a consolation to those who sometimes repiningly envy the costly gifts of talent which Providence has lavished upon their more favored fellows and denied to themselves.

There is a system of compensation running through all the acts of the Almighty. If these extraordinary men sometimes soar very high, they often too sink very low. And the very light from Heaven, which should have lighted them to happiness, often blinds and conducts them to misery. They have their moments of intense gratification and purest pleasure, and their months of deep despondency and gloom. While the mass of mankind is not blessed with the joys of the former, it is also exempt from the curse of the latter, and pursues in calm and steady enjoyment, the golden mean of life.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—By way of novelty, DONIZETTI's "Maria di Rohan" was produced here last night. The policy of repetition appears to predominate here; how long it will be profitable may well be questioned.

The only feature of the performance last night was the appearance of Signora VESTVALI as *Armando Gondi*, and there was so little of a special character about that that we may be excused for dwelling on it. Signor BOLCIONI as *Richardo* was pains-taking and acceptable. Although not calculated to create a *furore*, he is an *artiste* who will undoubtedly grow in public estimation. There was a little too much effort—sometimes painfully apparent—in his performance of last night, but a fault of this character is on the right side.

Signor STEFFANONE was in good voice. BADIALI also. Indeed, as a whole, the performance was smooth and satisfactory.

"Maria" will be repeated on Wednesday next.

Harvard Matters.

The affairs of Harvard University are never otherwise than before the public. If its concerns should be overlooked for one six-months, some of its scholars and professors would discover a new planet, indite a new poem, or write a new history; and so "attention the whole" would run along the line, and bring every one's eyes again to the affairs of old Harvard. On Thursday, the Board of Overseers elected, by a vote of 15, and no opposition, Mr. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL to the professorship of French, Spanish and Belles Lettres, in place of Professor LONGFELLOW, resigned, and confirmed Mr. EMORY WASHBURN as Lecturer to the Law-School.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, March 24.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.—Death of the Emperor Nicholas.
LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—Highly interesting financial news—Great failures.
LATE NEWS FROM HAVANA.—Contents of the Conspirators against the Government.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.—Their visit to this City.
The flight and pursuit of BAKER, the murderer of POOLE—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.
CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON.
THE OSTEND CONFERENCE.
VICTOR HUGO—To the Exiles of Europe.
LETTERS FROM KOSSUTH—No. 2.
EDITORIALS—The Startling News. The *Africa's* Mails. The SOULE Papers—Curious Episode. The Ostend Correspondence. No Senator Elected from California. The New Party. Conscription in England. Gen. WOOL, &c. A Little Pluck at Washington. Virginia Politics. Our Little Sister Rhody. The Police Report. Kansas Emigration. The Reciprocity Treaty in Effect at Last. The Legislative Visit. Quarantine. The Inquiry into the War Abuses. The Chinese Insurgents. PALMERSTON Ministry—Irish Affairs. Our Popular Literature. The Unpublished Letters of Messrs. SOULE and PERRY. Harbor Masters. VICTOR HUGO's Address.
CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance for single copies; Five copies for $7 50; Ten copies for $12, will be sent to ONE POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING FASHIONS.—GENTS' HATS.—A BEAUTIFUL stock of our well-known Hats have just been finished, to which we invite the attention of all admirers of a chaste style, combining lightness and elasticity.
J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to
J. W. FOWLER, President.

SECURITY—SECURITY—SECURITY!—THE SUBscribers are the sole owners and manufacturers of the recently patented "La Belle" Lock, which, from its construction and finish, is
POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF,
and not so liable to get out of order as other locks now in use. This lock is very desirable to secure safes, vaults, plate and money chests, and the key is not of an objectionable size. STEARNS & MARVIN,
[illegible] and 146 Water-st., New-York.
The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's patent.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a reduction of [illegible] from last season's prices:
Rich Velvet..........[illegible]
Rich Tapestry..........[illegible]
Rich Brussels..........[illegible]
Rich Three-Ply..........[illegible]
Best Ingrain..........[illegible]
and other goods equally low.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL's Patent Powder Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with HALL's Patent Powder Proof Locks. S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S CELEBRATED Æolian Pianos, Horace Waters' modern improved Pianos, and those of a large number of other makers, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, will be sold, at prices which defy competition, for cash or satisfactory paper. Persons in the City receiving orders for Pianos will find it to their advantage to call.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL—AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Reference as to its superiority, Profs. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this Truss may be seen at their office. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

A TRUISM.—AS RATS DESERT A SINKING SHIP, so does public confidence retire from the man who appears with a "shocking bad hat" on. [illegible] that if he was able to purchase a better one, he would do it at once. Therefore we say to all, patronize KNOX, the hatter of the day. His Spring styles are close competition with those of other dealers, and may be procured at either of his depots, No. 533 Broadway, or No. 128 Fulton-st.

HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS CEMENT.—THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to contract for the application of the above infallible preparation to exclude water, dampness, vapors, air, rats, &c. from cellars—to make vaults, roofs, cisterns, &c. water tight, and to flag alleyways, areas, sidewalks, court yards and garden walks. It is smooth, seamless, hard, durable, and preferable to flag stones, and in all cases will effectually prevent percolation of water. A. E. MOEN, No. 3 Pine-st.

LADIES' GAITER BOOTS WERE NEVER OFFERED so cheap as at GORMAN'S new store No. 129 Canal-st. Ladies' Gaiters for 10s., 12s., 14s. 16s. and 18s. a pair; do. Slippers for 5s., 6s. and 10s.; Ties and Buskins of equally low prices. All these goods are made on the premises and warranted best quality. Remember, GORMAN'S is the place, No. 129 Canal-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES IMPROVED—SO as to run without any noise, with very little power, and sewing the finest thread without ever breaking. The profit of using these Machines is $1,000 a year. Reference in abundance can be given to satisfy all who are interested, that these Machines are suited to do every kind of work perfectly.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

SHAWLS—SHAWLS—JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCtion, and for sale at great bargains, a large stock of rich Cashmere, Broche, Thibet, and Crape Shawls. These are by far the cheapest Shawls ever offered in this City.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

RIBBONS—RIBBONS.—JUST RECEIVED FROM auction, a large lot of rich Spring Ribbons, which we will sell at half their value. Also, 150 dozen Alexandre's best Silk Gloves, at 2s. per pair.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE!
English Velvet Carpets, 10s. to 11s.
English Tapestry, 7s. to 8s.
English Three-ply, 7s. to 8s.
Ingrains, 3s., 4s., 5s. and 6s.
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms; also, scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, gout, debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal Depot, No. 246 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle.

FRENCH CHINA FROM AUCTION—LOW PRICES. —Tea sets, dining sets, fruit baskets, cigar boxes, tea cups, Cologne bottles, match boxes, tête-à-tête sets, fruit compotiers, toilet sets.
DAVIS COLLAMORE,
No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

FANCY CUTLERY.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S ASSORTment embraces every style of Pen, Pocket, and Sportsmen Knives, with a variety of choice Razors, Scissors and Toilet Cutlery, warranted finest quality.
SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House and No. 387 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and F. C. Goffin's impenetrable defiance locks and cross bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

MOURNING MANTILLAS.—NOW OPEN AT BARTHOLOMEW'S new Mourning store, the most extensive stock and superior styles ever exhibited.
C. F. BARTHOLOMEW,
New Mourning store, No. 551 Broadway.

GOLD LACK.
A SMALL INVOICE OF THE VERY SUPERIOR Champagne just received and for sale by CHARLES LAMSON, sole agent for the United States, No. 33 Burling-slip.

HENRY R. COSTAR'S EFFECTUAL RAT, MOUSE, cockroach, Croton bug and, &c., exterminator, wholesale and retail depot, No. 388 Broadway, New-York. None genuine unless signed by HENRY R. COSTAR.

THE NEW HAT CO., NOS. 162 AND 164 NASSAU-st.—Single Hats at Wholesale price. Standard price best Moleskin, $3, equal to the best $4 hat in the City. Soft felt and fancy hats and caps equally low.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELODEONS, tuned the equal temperament, can be found only at the Music and Piano Store of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

GENIN'S SPRING STYLES OF GENTLEMEN'S Hats and Caps are now ready, at No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NOS. 379 AND 381 BROADWAY.—Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c., &c., &c., for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash.

Martha Mendon, The Miser's Grand-Daughter; Or, The Three Lost Wills.

From the Merchants' Ledger.

CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTORY.

[illegible]

[Beaumont and Fletcher.

[illegible]

CHAPTER II.

In peace, Love tunes the shepherd's reed;
In war he mounts the warrior's steed;
In halls in gay attire is seen,
In hamlet sports upon the green.
Love rules the court, the camp, the grove,
And men below, and saints above—
For love is heaven, and heaven is love.

[Walter Scott.

[illegible]

"I am ready, Clem," he said—"quite ready—to hear you."

[To be continued in our next.]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

God Willing, a Sermon will be Preached on MONDAY EVENING, March 26, at Knickerbocker Hall, [illegible] … Services at 7½ o'clock.

Sabbath Evenings in Stanton-street Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth.—The members of the YOUNG MEN'S PRAYER MEETING in connection with this Church, having resolved to sustain a Sabbath evening service during the Spring months, are making arrangements for this purpose with the leading Clergymen of New-York and vicinity. Rev. Dr. IRENÆUS PRIME, of Brooklyn, will preach the third of the series on next SABBATH EVENING, 25th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock. A collection, to aid in liquidating the debt of the Church, will be taken up at the close of each service.

Bedding M. E. Church, 17th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., Rev. ALLEN STEELE will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ A. M. and Rev. L. S. WEED in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, and Rev. C. H. WHITECAR on MONDAY, Rev. J. B. WAKELEY on TUESDAY, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD on WEDNESDAY, Rev. W. C. CORBITT on THURSDAY, and Rev. J. MILEY on FRIDAY EVENINGS of next week, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

Union Sunday-School Meeting.—The Annual Public Meeting for Sunday-School Missionaries and Libraries, at the West, will be held at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY EVENING, March 25, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. J. BARVARD, L. B. TOWSLEY, Esq., of Western New-York, and other gentlemen.

In the Norfolk-st. M. E. Church—Next SABBATH, March 25, will be preached three sermons. Morning, on The Sin of Ananias and Sapphira, or the Evil of Covetousness. In the afternoon, Rev. J. B. SEARLES, of Mullet-st. M. E. Church, and in the evening a discourse on Romanism—Its Religio-political History. Morning and evening sermons by the Pastor, Rev. A. P. ROBINSON.

Catholic Apostolic Church, in 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.—Evangelists' services every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching relates to the restoration of Apostles to the Church, and other kindred subjects connected with the coming and Kingdom of the Lord, of interest to all earnest minded Christians.

Rev. Hugh H. Blair, of New-York, will preach in the City Academy Rooms, corner of Court and Joralemon-sts., South Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, (Sunday,) at 7 o'clock P. M. Entrance on Joralemon-st. Friends of the Scotch and Irish Presbyterian form of worship are invited to attend.

Church Notice.—The Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn, under the Pastoral care of Rev. H. B. NYE, having completed its repairs, their regular morning and evening services are resumed. There are a few vacant pews that can be had on application to the Treasurer or the Sexton.

Sullivan-street M. E. Church.—Between Bleecker and Amity-sts. The second of the series of Sermons in this Church, Sabbath evenings, will be preached TO-MORROW EVENING, by Rev. JESSE T. PECK, D. D. Subject—The Battle of Life. Service to commence at 7 o'clock.

Rev. John De Witt, of Millstone, N. J., will deliver the fifteenth discourse before the Young People's Association of the Reformed Dutch Church in 21st-st., near 6th-av., next SABBATH EVENING, (March 25,) at 7½ o'clock.

All young people are invited to attend.

A Course of Sermons to the Young.—Rev. WILLIAM J. FROST, Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, will preach to the young in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 25. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. J. B. Condit, D. D., of Elizabethtown, N. J., will preach the 17th of the annual course of sermons before the Young Men's Christian Association TO-MORROW EVENING, 25th inst., in the Carmine-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. T. H. Skinner's,) at 7½ o'clock. Young men generally are invited to attend. D. LORD, Chairman.

Orchard-street Universalist Church.—Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D.D., pastor, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday,) morning and evening, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject for the Evening—The Immaculate Conception. The public are cordially invited.

Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D., of Boston, Mass., will deliver the 21st discourse (and last of the Winter's series) before the Young People's Christian Association of Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., near the 6th-av., TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D., of Philadelphia—Will deliver the Twenty-fourth Discourse before the Young Men's Association of the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner of 21st-st., on next SABBATH EVENING, 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

Spiritualism in Brooklyn.—A Public Conference will be held at the Brooklyn Institute, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. At 3 o'clock P. M., Rev. ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS will discourse as he may be impressed. Seats free.

H. L. Hastings will preach SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening, at St. Luke's Hall, corner of Grove and Hudson-sts., entrance on Grove-st. Subject—The Nature [illegible] of Human Immortality as taught by Plato and Prof. Mattison, contrasted with the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

John Knox and the Scottish Reformation.—Rev. Dr. FINLAY will lecture upon the above TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Service also at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M., in North 6th-st. Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg.

Behold! He Cometh with Clouds.—Bishop SNOW, of the Second Advent Church, will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on The reasons why we are looking for the coming of the Lord.

Rev. Wm. A. Miller, of Albany, will preach next SUNDAY, (to-morrow,) in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Broome and Greene sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

Rev. Dr. Sawyer will preach in the Orchard-st. Universalist Church TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—The new Catholic doctrine of The Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary.

Rev. E. L. Magoon, D. D., Pastor of Oliver-st. Baptist Church, will preach SUNDAY, 25th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Rev. Thomas Gallaudet will preach in the small Chapel of the University TO-MORROW EVENING, the 25th inst. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Sands-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.—Rev. ALLEN STEELE will preach in this Church SABBATH EVENING, 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

Sabbath Evenings in Rutgers-street Church.—The Sermon TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS, of this City.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used, on receiving a letter, (postpaid.) Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 57 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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[illegible] … Claims should be left with us as early as possible. DRAKE & BRADFORD, No. 30 Wall-st.

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Special Notice.—The Journeymen House Painters of New-York are requested to attend a mass meeting of the Trade to be held on MONDAY EVENING, March 26, at 7½ o'clock, in Convention Hall, Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Houston-sts., as business of importance will be laid before the meeting. By order,
EDWIN DALY, President.
REUBEN MARRON, Secretary.

To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Physician, who possesses a prescription that proved effectual in restoring him to health in a few days after years of suffering from general Nervous debility, is anxious to make it known. Will send it free anywhere on receiving a letter, post-paid. Direct to Dr. EDWARD WILLIAMS, No. 62 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Splendid Signs—By ALBURTUS, No. 7 Broad-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—A little girl by the name of CATHARINE McNALLY was taken from Randall's Island on the 8th January last by a woman who represented herself as her mother, and gave her name as Mary Ann Moran, and her residence No. 66 Cannon-st., and her reference Mr. Higgins, No. 340 Grand-st. Said girl was about 3 years of age, light hair, blue eyes, not large, but pleasing in feature. Whoever will give information that may lead to the discovery of the whereabouts of the above-mentioned child shall be liberally rewarded, and will relieve a mother's anxiety. GEO. KELLOCK, Jr., Superintendent Out-door Poor.
OFFICE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE, NEW-YORK, March 23, 1855.

IF THE YOUNG SCOTCHMAN that engaged with Mr. Lollard as gardener, and went to Williams Bridge on Wednesday last, will call or write to Mr. MANNING, No. 261 Bowery, he will immediately hear of something to his advantage.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF HENRY SHAYLER, who left England in the year 1838, he is requested to communicate with his Sister ANN. Address Mrs. ANN DIXON, Post-office, Stretford, New Road, Manchester, England.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN—Possessed of considerable wealth and moving amongst refined circles, wishes to marry a lady similarly situated. No interview is desired until a correspondence has proved the sincerity and eligibility of both parties. Address A. O. F., Broadway Post-Office, post paid.

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GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS!
FALLS & BROTHER,
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Including a great variety of Rugs, Mats, Piano and Table Covers, Druggets, and
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, of the newest patterns.
All the above will be sold at least 25 per cent. from usual prices. Call and examine.
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CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THEIR STOCK OF
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SILKS, GLOVES AND WHITE GOODS.
RIBBONS AND SHAWLS.
MILLINERY ARTICLES, &c.
Rich Figured and Plain Dress Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine and Watered Silks.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS WILL BE OFFERED TO CLOSE BUYERS.

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CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.
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All of which they will sell at immense reductions to cash purchasers.

NEW SPRING MANTILLAS.
E. S. MILLS has in stock a large and beautiful assortment of SPRING MANTILLAS, MANTELETS, &c. embracing every variety of style and pattern. Merchants from every section are particularly invited to call and examine the various kinds, as they comprise the largest assortment to be found in this market, and will be offered at the lowest manufacturing prices; together with the usual stock of SPRING SHAWLS AND EMBROIDERIES.
Mostly purchased at auction at very low prices, at Nos. 86 and 88 Chambers-st., up stairs, New-York.

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JAMES McCREERY & CO., Importers and Jobbers, No. 37 Warren-st., have now in store, and are receiving daily from auction and otherwise, a full assortment of
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The facilities they possess enable them to offer unusual inducements to cash and short time buyers.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!! WET GOODS!!!
THE GREAT RUSH FOR WET GOODS—At the subscriber's is on the increase; and it is not surprising, for the public may rest assured that such bargains as are now offered are not to be found elsewhere in this city, as thousands who have already purchased will cheerfully say. The stock consists of Linen Goods of every desirable make. Among the goods are to be found:
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Also a large lot of Cotton Shirting and Sheeting, besides a large lot of Prints, all of which must be closed out immediately. All goods warranted and sent free to all parts of the city and vicinity. ANDREW G. COLBY, No. 27 3d-av., 9th and 10th sts.

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Will be elegant, as he has a great many novelties to show, that were selected by himself, while in Paris, and cannot be found elsewhere.
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THE LATE FIRE ON EIGHTH-AVENUE.—Ladies, the best bargains are fast being selected; a few days more will clear all out. We would advise all who wish to secure firstrate bargains, in silks, shawls, de laines, poplins, and dress goods of any description; hosiery, embroideries, &c. &c., to call at once, as the present opportunity will soon be past. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, will positively be the last days of sale.
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No. 469 8th-av., corner of 34th-st.

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING—Wholesale and retail, at J. VANDERBILT'S, No. 31 Fulton-st. Very cheap garments made to order in the best style. Cutting taught and patterns furnished to the trade. India rubber clothing and furnishing goods constantly on hand. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

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N. B.—This paper is printed with my News Ink; also, a great many other newspapers in this City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and other cities and towns in the United States.

MACARONI.
HECKER & BROTHER have now for sale at the Croton Mills, Cherry-st., New-York, Macaroni of their own manufacture, which for delicacy of flavor, and superiority in other respects over the imported article, recommends itself at once for family use. Put up in boxes of 25 pounds each. A liberal discount allowed to purchasers of 10 or 20 boxes.

TO PRINTERS.
NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
(Established in 1823,)
No. 29 Spruce-st.
A large assortment of all kinds of TYPE on hand, PRESSES, CHASES, COMPOSING-STICKS, STANDS, IMPOSING-STONES, CASES, GALLEYS, INKS, BRONZES, &c., for cash or approved paper.
Old type received at 9 cents a pound, in exchange for new.
CORTELYOU & GIFFING.
This paper is printed on type manufactured at the above foundry.

FOR SALE.
EXTENSIVE REAL ESTATE AT NEW-BRIGHTON, TOMPKINSVILLE AND STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND.
COMPRISING more than 1,000 BUILDING LOTS, variously situated, adapted to manufacturing, mechanical or business purposes. Also numerous villa sites, beautifully situated—houses well calculated for Hotels or Boarding-houses—some small cottages, shops, stables, &c. Also very extensive WHARF PROPERTY on the Bay opposite the City, BULKHEADS and WATER RIGHTS with surplus earth adjacent. One of the Bulkheads, about 1,000 feet in length, enclosing an area of about 15 acres, and having 17 feet of water on the exterior line. This property will be sold in parcels or single lots and the terms made easy. Apply at the Staten Island Ferry Office, Whitehall, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. where maps of the property may be seen.

LEE & CO.'S
GAUZE WIRE WINDOW SHADES,
OFFICE SIGNS, &c.,
NO. 389 BLEECKER-STREET,
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER of any size, and elegantly painted with any landscape, letters, or any device required upon them. They obstruct the view from, and admit the view to the street; they also admit the light and air, and keep out insects.

LOOKING GLASSES
AND
PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 64, 67, 69 and 71 Forsyth-st.,
By SAMUEL J. SIGLER.

NO INVENTION of the present century exceeds in utility the far-famed ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP of Dr. GOURAUD. Its properties for removing tan, freckles, sunburn, discolorations, ringworm, salt rheum, barber's itch, chaps, chafes and every species of cutaneous eruptions, border on the miraculous; it can be used in fresh, or even salt water, thus rendering it available at sea. Hundreds of our naval officers and ship-masters bear witness to its exalted merits.
Dr. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE eradicates superfluous hair from any part of the body. Nothing looks so well on a man or woman as a commanding forehead.
Dr. G.'s instantaneous LIQUID HAIR DYE is another article of primary importance, inasmuch as it will instantly change red, gray or white hair to a beautiful brown or black. GOURAUD'S LIQUID VEGETABLE ROUGE. One touch of the Rouge gives to the palest face the healthiest hue of the moss rose. LILY WHITE, when applied to the skin, heightens to an astonishing degree the brilliancy of the complexion.
HAIR RESTORATIVE not only restores lost hair, but prevents falling out, and renders stiff, wiry hair, soft, curly, silky and glossy. Cures dandruff, &c. Found at the old established Perfumery Depôt, 67 Walker-st., 1st store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WHISKERS AND MOUSTACHES—Or hair forced to grow in six weeks, even if there has been no beard before, or the head is bald. Hundreds will testify that I speak truly when I say this. A man's word is always doubted when he speaks of his own wares; but I am too old now to want to tell lies for a dollar, and I am sure that if you ask any one who has used my stuff, they will speak as highly as I do of it, $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 385 Broadway, basement; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZEIBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No. 27 State-st., Albany; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BARRINGER, Hudson, N.Y.; COLLINS, No. 189 Main-st., Buffalo; R. D. GILMAN, Washington, D.C.; and all Druggists.

A CARD.—THE AMERICAN SENTINEL.—For the purpose of enlarging and perfecting the arrangements of the business department of the SENTINEL, the issue of the paper will be postponed until the first week in May, when it will again be furnished to our subscribers in an entire new and improved form. In the meantime, those changing their places of residence will please give notice, and all those having stipulated for advertising will send in their cards for the earliest insertion.
YOUNG & LEWELLYN, Editors and Proprietors.
New office, corner Broadway and Broome-st., opposite Wallack's Theatre.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF VALLEY FORGE HOSE COMPANY, No. 46, held at the carriage house March 23, 1855, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to Councilman John C. Wandell and lady for the bountiful supply of refreshments furnished the Company at the fire in 16th av., near 46th-st., on Thursday morning, March 22, 1855, and that the same be published in the Times and Sunday Mercury.
On behalf of the Company,
JAMES MILLWARD, Jr., Foreman.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE DEMILT DISPENSARY—Will be held in the large Hall of the Dispensary, corner of 2d-av. and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, March 26, at 7½ o'clock.
Addresses will be made by Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., FRANKLIN TUTHILL, M. D., JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., and the President, Gen. J. S. MATHER. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.
C. C. SAVAGE,
Chairman of Com. of Arrangements.

BEAUTIFUL ORNAMENTS OF DRESS.—Cameos, gold and ivory mounted, and Mosaic [illegible], the most beautiful in the country, kept under the new Bank, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, by HENRY BONDE, formerly corner of Maiden-lane and Broadway.

NOTICE.—TUNIS H. SMITH ceases to act as Collector for the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transit Company from this date. A. DECKER, Agent.
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1855.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—[illegible] ... Apply to F. M. BEACH & CO., Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—[illegible] ... Apply to W. WARD, No. 150 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—[illegible] ... Apply to CHARLES HILLS-BURGH, No. 220 Water-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class four-story new [illegible] ... London Terrace, or No. 10 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—At Clifton, Staten Island.—[illegible] ... Inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 11 Broadway, up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick house, No. 10 Poplar, between Columbia and Willow-sts., two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry ... Apply to JOHN J. STUDWELL, No. 24 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—On Pacific-st., Brooklyn, between Hicks and Henry-sts., with extra lot ... Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new two-story and basement house in the beautiful village of Mount Vernon, East Chester ... Inquire of W. B. DEMAREST, No. 283 West 22d-st., or the painting establishment No. 113 West 11th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The four 3-story and basement ... Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 168 Hester-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story brick house in Jay-st. ... Apply to G. C. WEST, No. 53 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In Pacific-st., near Clinton-st., Brooklyn ... Apply to ROBERT SARGEANT, No. 7 Jauncey-court, No. 41 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A two-story brick basement house, No. 34 Madison-st. ... Inquire of H. C. PARKHURST, No. 2 Market-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class four-story brown stone front house and lot No. 12 East 31st-st. ... apply to H. C. HALLIDAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—LESS THAN COST.—[illegible] ... after 10 o'clock, or any time in the evening.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—[illegible] ... apply to HALL & CALBOW, No. 322 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very large and commodious house ... E. W. CANDEE, No. 8 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT HOBOKEN.—[illegible] ... Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—[illegible] ... Apply to ISAAC E. BOGART, Union Bank, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—[illegible] ... Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—[illegible] ... Inquire of ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., cor. Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT, WITH STORE, FOR SALE.—Cheap for cash ... Apply at No. 324 Pearl-st., in the store.

HOUSE FOR SALE, CHEAP.—A 2-story and attic frame house ... Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The new three-story brown-stone House No. 132 Remsen-st., with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to NELSON PLACE, No. 40 South-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful and desirable residence in Stamford, Conn. ... Apply to A. R. MOEN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—[illegible] ... inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On the banks of the Hudson, at Hastings ... apply to STRANGE & BROTHER, No. 21 Park-place, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE.—Two very desirable country residences ... in the beautiful village of Stamford, Conn. ... inquire of NATHANIEL B. ADAMS, Stamford, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—[illegible] ... Address Box No. 2,719 Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Situated on Whitney-av., just beyond the city limits of New-Haven ... apply to S. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Springfield, Staten Island ... Inquire at No. 34 Maiden-lane, down stairs.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY HOUSES—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two handsomely situated cottages at Rockaway, L. I. ... Apply at No. 103 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Rye Neck, with about four acres of ground ... Inquire of T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 21 Gold-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—On the banks of the Hudson, in the village of Irvington ... inquire of A. C. JEWEL, No. 184 West-st., where map of land can be seen.

COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—At Newtown, L. I. ... Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, 20 Columbia-st., New-York.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two cottages at Tarrytown ... Apply to CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st., N. Y.

SEVENTH-AVENUE—HOUSES FOR SALE.—The 3-story brick houses Nos. 216 and 220 7th-av. ... Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 168 Hester-st.

A PLAN TO ESCAPE HIGH RENTS.—Will sell East New-York (centre) Lots ... apply to CHARLES E. MILLER, Agent, No. 186 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—Situated in the town of Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad ... apply to HALL & CALBOW, No. 322 Broadway, New-York.

HOTEL AT TARRYTOWN—FOR SALE, LEASE OR TO LET.—The Irving House ... apply to GEO. H. SWORDS, No. 43 Dey-st.

FARM LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.—[illegible] ... Apply to CHARLES M. DUPUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Company, No. 54 Lake-st., Chicago.

FARM FOR SALE.—A farm in Columbia County, containing 240 acres of land on the Turnpike ... Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 11 Wall-st.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.—In Westchester County, about twenty miles from the City of New-York ... apply to ANDREW EADIE, No. 117 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A valuable water power ... BEACH & CO., Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building.

VILLA ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—Eight miles from City Hall, New-York ... ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 33 Wall-st.

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—South side of Fulton-av. ... Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, or H. F. CRANE, No. 66 Gold-st., New-York.

$5,600.—PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A neat, commodious and very pleasant private residence ... DeMOTTE, No. 17 Spruce-st.

$1,500.—GARDEN FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—Of 14 acres, new house, small barn and stable ... Inquire personally or by letter (post-paid) of Mr. JOHN MILES, Yorkville Post-Office, New-York.

$4,500.—FOR SALE.—One of those three-story and basement houses in West 49th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway ... Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway, under the Metropolitan Bank.

WILLIAMSBURG PROPERTY.—For sale very low, a good substantial two-story basement and attic frame house ... For particulars inquire of T. DOYLE, No. 1, 8th-st., near Division-av.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Glenwood, Yonkers, Westchester County ... Inquire of WILLIAM PATTEN, No. 57 Greenwich-st., or of J. C. WICKER, Real Estate Agent, Yonkers.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale or to exchange for other property ... Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st., or GEO. G. HASTINGS, No. 162 Broadway.

A CHANCE FOR A POOR MAN.—Only three of those beautifully located lots in the IXth Ward, Brooklyn, left ... JACOB PECARE, No. 168 Hester-st.

FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE DWELLINGS IN BROOKLYN.—With water, heaters and all the modern improvements, for sale or exchange for stocks, bonds, mortgages, lumber or unincumbered property. Apply to F. McCRAKEN, No. 74 Wall-st., in the basement, from 12 to 2 P. M.

TWO PLOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE.—In the flourishing village of Olinville ... apply to E. K. PEEBLES, No. 124 Grand-st., or to E. WILLIAMS, No. 28 Division-st., N. Y.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—On 2d-av., New-York, near 51st-st. ... Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

STORE AND HOUSE FOR SALE.—On 8th-av.; desirable location; at a bargain. Apply to LINDSLEY & HADSELL, No. 12 8th-av., corner Bleecker.

LOTS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Two on Cumberland-st., and two on Carlton-av., between Fulton and Atlantic-avs. ... Apply to Mr. GROOCOCK, at Clafin, Mellen & Co.'s, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

129TH STREET—LOTS FOR SALE.—Six lots in 129th-st., near 6th-av. ... Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 168 Hester-st.

45TH STREET.—LOTS FOR SALE.—Two lots in 45th-st., 100 feet west of 10th-av. Terms easy. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 168 Hester-st.

GUN FOR SALE.—A fine second-hand double-barrel Bird Gun. Apply to JOHN MULLIN, No. 36 Ann-st.

CUTLERY, RAZORS, SCISSORS, PENS, &c.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—[illegible] ... large stock of pocket and table cutlery, knives, scissors, pens, &c., which they are selling at about cost, for cash.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—[illegible] ... H. A. B.

APARTMENTS WANTED.—By a clerk and wife, for one year ... Please address RECIPROCITY, Times Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—For the residence of a gentleman, his wife and a servant ... Apply by note to DELTA, Daily Times.

SECOND-HAND STEAM PRINTING PRESS WANTED.—Address Box No. 2,357 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET.

WORK-SHOPS TO LET.—Cheap, in the new building, No. 28 Dover-st., eighty feet from Chatham ... to be had by applying to DANIEL SWEENY, No. 68 Chatham-st.

HOUSE ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET.—[illegible] ... For particulars apply at No. 28 Wall-st., 3d story, rear.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—[illegible] ... E. MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story and attic house, five minutes' walk from the South Ferry ... Apply to JOHN COX, Henry-st., corner of Amity-st., South Brooklyn, or No. 260 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—A large double and commodious dwelling-house, with about five acres of ground ... inquire of C. D. VAN WAGENEN, No. 27 Water-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The four-story House, No. 385 6th-av. ... Inquire on the premises, or at No. 45 Beekman-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A very genteel basement house, No. 27 Summit-st., near Columbia ... Apply to MARSH & CO., No. 14 Maiden-lane.

HOUSES TO LET.—By the Wall-st. Ferry in Brooklyn and within five minutes of the foot of Wall-st., New-York ... Inquire of J. H. PRENTICE, No. 166 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO RENT.—The first-class three-story house No. 106 West 20th-st., furnished complete ... ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET OR EXCHANGE.—The modern two-story house, with half an acre of ground ... Apply to GEO. B. WHITFIELD, No. 263 Water-st., N. Y.

HOUSE TO LET.—The small sized three-story and basement house ... No. 134 West 26th-st. ... Apply on the premises, or to P. L. HOES, cor. of Broadway and Barclay-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class English basement house, in perfect order ... Apply to C. O. TERRILL, No. [illegible].

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story house to rent and the furniture for sale ... address A. C., office of this paper.

HOUSES TO LET.—The two brown stone houses, Nos. 115 and 117 West 36th-st., near Broadway ... F. M. BEACH & CO., Pine-st., No. 2, Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE TO LET.—with all the modern improvements, located between 14th and 20th-sts. and 3d and 6th-avs. ... Address G. H., Box 2,300 Post-Office. Best references given.

HOUSE TO LET.—The English basement house No. 377 4th-av., east side ... Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR THE SOUTH FERRY.—A genteel three-story house in Pacific-st., Brooklyn ... Apply to D. H. NEVINS, No. 34 Merchants' Exchange.

HOUSE TO LET.—A new 4-story English basement house in 35th-st. ... For particulars inquire at No. 197 4th-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—From the 1st of May next—a two-story and attic frame house on 128th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. ... Inquire of SAML. ALBURTIS, Jr., No. 7 Dey-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A very desirable two story, attic and basement house, in Broome-st., west of Broadway ... Apply to JIREH BULL, No. 10 Duane-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—Three-story with modern improvements, No. 14 West 28th-st., near 5th-av. Call as above, or at M. J. EARLY, No. 19 John-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—In Astoria, a dwelling house, with five acres of land ... For particulars inquire of M. PRYER, No. 118 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A furnished country residence situated at Bath, Long Island ... inquire of D. DAVIES, No. 142 Macdougal-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—Furnished, for six months, at Rye ... Apply at No. 21 South-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

COTTAGE TO RENT.—A cottage containing six rooms and garden, at Fort Washington ... Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COTTAGE TO LET AT HASTINGS, on the Hudson, five minutes' walk from depot, with eight rooms ... Inquire of W. PETTET, No. 63 Broadway, up stairs, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

COTTAGES TO LET.—Two nice cottages, with shrubbery, &c., in 54th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., New-York. The one $225, the other $175. Apply to Mrs. TRAVERS, on the premises.

COTTAGE TO LET IN MADISON, N. J.—Pleasantly situated ... ROBERT H. HUNTER, No. 178 Front-st.

MORRISANIA, MORRISANIA—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Cheap property and low rents ... JAMES L. PARSHALL, No. 38 Cherry-st. ... Property at Morrisania bought and sold on commission.

$300.—HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A small genteel house, within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry ... Address E. D. WARD, Brooklyn Post-office.

TO DAGUERREIAN ARTISTS.—To let, from 1st May next ... WILLIAM SIMPSON, No. 121 Bowery.

OUT OF TOWN—TO LET.—Partly furnished, a splendid Mansion, with stables, out-houses and grounds, at 50th-st., on the Banks of the Hudson ... of W. F. LEE, No. 40 Exchange-place.

BUILDINGS TO RENT OR LEASE.—On 30th and 40th-sts., between 8th and 9th-avs. ... Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway, or at JAMES M. LATHAM'S Carpenter shop, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—The first-class 4-story brown stone front house, No. 39 West 17th-st. ... Inquire of J. COLBY, Office of S. SMITH, No. 59 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—From May to November ... Address Box No. 466 Post-Office.

$108 A YEAR FOR A TWO-STORY HOUSE.—Containing seven rooms and cellar ... of J. K. O'KEEFE, No. 14 3d-av., New-York.

PART OF STORE TO LET.—The first floor and basement of the double store, Nos. 23 and 25 Dey-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—A lady occupying a whole house, centrally located in the upper part of the City ... Please address S. K., at the office of this paper.

SECOND STORY TO LET.—The second story of a new first-class 3-story house, on Livingston-st., Bay Ridge ... Apply to T. H. COLSTON, Tea Store, No. 160 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—To a small family, the second floor and front basement of a modern 3-story brick house, in a genteel location, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn ... Address Box No. 1,626, N. Y. Post-office. No foreigners.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE.—(Without children,) wishing a quiet, genteel half-house, may apply for the same at No. 410 Broome-st., near Broadway. Rent $300 per annum.

BASEMENT TO LET.—Corner of Broadway and Barclay-st., 40 by 40. Inquire of SAMUEL HART & Co., No. 1 Barclay-st.

RESIDENCE TO LET.—In the country, 5 miles from the City, a desirable location ... Apply to HENRY S. LEVERICH, No. 23 Burling-slip.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—To a small genteel family, upper part of three story brick house No. 124 Front-st., between Bridge and Gold-sts., Brooklyn ... Apply to E. B. JAYNE, at Brooks, Brothers', corner of Cherry and Catharine-sts., New-York.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The upper part of the fine three-story brick house No. 139 Christopher-st. ... Apply to E. M. WRIGHT, No. 307 Greenwich-st. The house has gas throughout. Rent $300.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The upper part of the modern built house No. 136 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant Park ... Apply at the premises.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—From April 1.—The upper part of the house No. 79 Greenwich-av., to a small family ... Inquire on the premises.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The upper part of a modern built house in 24-st., near 1st-av., to let to a genteel family. Rent $400. Possession on the 1st of May next. Address Box No. 236 Post-Office.

PART OF A NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN stone front house, to let, with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, No. 67 East 20th-st.

PART OF A GENTEEL HOUSE TO LET.—In a respectable neighborhood, to a small family. Inquire at No. 236 Bowery. S. CANTRELL.

TO DENTISTS AND OTHER GENTLEMEN.—A Dentist's Office, Laboratory and Reception Rooms, to let. Also, a Physician's Office, and rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 27 Bond-st.

TO PRINTERS.—TO LET.—The iron store, corner of Beekman and Pearl-sts. ... Inquire of WM. H. CARY & CO., No. 243 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

TO TAILORS.—A good store to let at No. 468 6th-av. ... Apply at No. 51 Fulton-st. From ten to thirty hands can be employed constantly to supply the store. Every article can be sold for cash.

CHEAP STORES, BAKERIES AND COTTAGES TO LET.—Several of each description to let in the upper part of this City and Brooklyn ... Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET.—The upper part of the building No. 188 Broadway, West side ... For further particulars apply to W. WARD, No. 150 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET.—with steam power, in the 5-story building corner of Centre and Howard-sts. ... Apply to H. C. PARKHURST, No. 291 Centre-st.

ROOM TO LET.—The large room now occupied by the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of John and William-sts. ... Inquire at the Bank.

DOCK TO LET IN BROOKLYN, ON WALLABOUT CREEK.—Suitable for wood, stone, lime or stone yard. Apply to F. McCRAKEN, No. 74 Wall-st., in the basement, from 12 to 2 P. M. Choice Brooklyn lots for sale or exchange for stocks, bonds or mortgages.

TO LET.—The basement, second, third and fourth stories of the new marble building corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. ... Inquire at the Bank, corner of John and William-sts.

TO LET, OR LEASE FOR SALE.—Of premises No. 380 Hudson-st. ... Inquire as above.

A MANUFACTORY TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A large building on 43d-st., adjoining the 9th-av. railroad depot ... Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

TO JEWELERS AND WATCH IMPORTERS.—TO LET.—A front office on second story, north side of Maiden-lane, between Broadway and Nassau-st. ... Inquire of SMITH, YOUNG & CO., Nos. 2 and 4 Maiden-lane.

CHEAP RENTS.—Two stores conveniently fitted up, with dwellings over, in Greenwich-st., near Canal ... Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

COAL YARD TO LEASE FOR TEN YEARS.—Four or five lots on Broadway, southwest corner of 25th-st. ... Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway, under the Metropolitan Bank.

LARGE ROOM TO LET.—Suitable for services on Sunday, well lighted and ventilated. Inquire at No. 300 Broadway.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Broadway front of Tabernacle, offices, and workshops on 2d and 3d floors. Apply to PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN, No. 300 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET.—From 1st May, on second floor of No. 118 Wall-st., three doors above Cortlandt-st.

TO LAWYERS.—TO LET.—An eligible office, or part of it—No. 18 Nassau-st.

STORES TO LET.—The following desirable business premises are to let on reasonable terms:

No. 326 Pearl-st., Franklin-square, store and basement, 26 x 75 feet.

No. 323 Pearl-st., Franklin-square; store and basement, 26 x 75 feet.

No. 321 Pearl-st., Franklin-square, store and basement, 30 x 75 feet.

The above are situated in the Iron Building just erected by Harper & Brothers, and are well lighted and ventilated. Possession immediate.

Nos. 79 and 81 Cliff-st., 3d, 4th and 5th stories, rooms 27 x 84 feet, lighted on all sides. Possession given immediately.

No. 82 Beekman-st. Iron Building, 3d story, 30 x 100 feet, well lighted on all sides. Possession immediate, with steam power. Apply to

HARPER & BROTHERS,
No. 82 Beekman-st.

STORE IN BROADWAY TO LET.—The new and spacious Store, No. 366 Broadway, between 26th and 27th-sts., suitable for a first-class Dry Goods Store, or other business, with counters, shelves, gas fixtures, &c., complete, and ready for occupancy. Possession immediately. Rent, to a good tenant, $100 per annum. Apply on the premises, or to G. M. MILLIGAN, No. 63 Wall-st.

STORE TO LET.—The store, basement, and several lofts of the large building, Nos. 23 and 25 Frankfort-st. ... Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, No. 23 Frankfort-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st. ... Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Three of the best stores in Atlantic-st., between Nevins and Powers-sts. ... Apply to VERPELT, No. 463 Atlantic near Nevins-st.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—Store No. 422 Broadway, and basement, now occupied as a Stationery, will be let reasonably. For particulars, apply to P. ARCHDEACON, Jr., No. 34 Canal-st.

STORE IN BROADWAY TO LET.—The Store and premises No. 300 Broadway to let. For further particulars inquire of Messrs. ROOSEVELT & SON, No. 94 Maiden-lane.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—On the corner of Hester and Elizabeth-sts., also on 1st-av., near 23d-st. The rooms are well lighted and rents moderate. Apply to THOS. MORTON, No. 312 Pearl-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—With rooms, well-lighted and easy of access. Inquire on the premises, of WOOD & HUNTER, No. 144 Centre-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—And well-lighted rooms, near Broadway, on Canal, Elm and Walker-sts., at low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 162 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—With rooms well lighted, easy of access, in a central location. Will be let very low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, 15 East 27th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. O. HULL & SON, No. 32 Cliff-st.

REPLATING.—Hotels, ships, steamboats and private families can have every description of old ware replated and warranted ... or silver at short notice by the MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY, No. 262 Bowery.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.—We are now prepared to prosecute with dispatch all Claims for Bounty Land granted by the law of 1855, which gives ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES to all the officers of the Army and Navy, Soldiers, both Regulars and Volunteers, Sailors, Marines, Flotilla Men, Militiamen, Wagon Masters, Teamsters, Indians, and all persons who have served fourteen days in any of the Wars of the United States since the year 1790, and in the event of their death, to the Widows or minor children.

Time and money will be saved by promptly placing the claims in our hands. All the necessary blank forms will be furnished without charge.

N. B. COBB & Co., No. 29 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth; Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Co.

BOUNTY LAND AGENCY OF THE VETERAN CORPS of the War of 1812 of the City of New-York. The profits to be paid into the Charity Fund of the Corps. No. 122 Nassau-st., south side, 4 doors below Beekman-st. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Col. H. RAYMOND,
Major A. DALLY, Jr., } Agents appointed by the Corps.
Adj. Gen. L. W. STICKMAN,

500 LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—Of the Mexican and Florida Wars, and the War of 1812, and also Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas Patents located in 1818, long since sold for taxes; also, patents located prior to 1847, in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, for which the highest cash price will be given. Apply to C. G. SHUFELDT, No. 2 Nassau-st., first floor, two doors from Wall-st.

BOUNTY LAND TO ARMY AND NAVY.—All soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, whether on sea or shore, are entitled to 160 acres of land, and can obtain a warrant for the same, of G. G. SHUFELDT, No. 2 Nassau-st., two doors from Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS.—All persons entitled to Bounty Land under the late act of Congress, can have the same properly collected on application to

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner Pearl.

LAND WARRANTS.—Bought and sold upon favorable terms, and claims for Bounty Land and Pensions legally prosecuted by GEORGE WOODMAN, No. 45 William-st., between Wall and Pine-sts.

INSTRUCTION.

FERGUSONVILLE BOARDING ACADEMY.—The 18th term of this Institution commences on the 1st of May next. It is located in Fergusonville, Delaware County, N. Y., sixty miles west of Albany and Catskill, over excellent roads. The number of students is limited to about 120. In addition to the branches usually taught in first class academies, there is a primary department for younger pupils. It is, properly, a family school—proprietors, teachers and students, boarding together. Adequate provision is made also for the care of the younger pupils, and the comfort of all. Students are taken in charge at New-York, and conveyed at the expense of the proprietors to the school. The expense per year, including tuition, board, washing, mending, lights, fuel and books, is $125, payable half yearly in advance. For further particulars, or for catalogues, we refer to Dr. WATERBURY, or Miss FERGUSON, at No. 129 West 14th-st., or to either of the subscribers at the same place.

S. D. FERGUSON.
E. I. FERGUSON.
MARCH 20, 1855. JAMES OLIVER.

PROFESSOR CHARLES J. HINKEL'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AT NEWBURG, N. Y.—The pupils limited to 12 in number, are prepared for the University or any practical pursuit. Terms, $325 per annum, for board and instruction in all departments, except the modern languages, music and drawing. For circulars and further information address the Principal at Newburg. References—Rev. Dr. Brown, David Moore, Esq., Newburg; N. P. Willis, Esq., Idlewild; E. Beech, Esq., Poughkeepsie; Homer Ramsdell, Esq., resident of the Erie Railroad Company; C. E. Kunhardt, Esq., Messrs. Syms, Christ & Jay, Drs. J. P. Gray and A. G. Hull, Rev. Professor Robinson, Henry T. Tuckerman, Esq., of New-York.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Spring Examination of the Students of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. On FRIDAY, the 30th, the exercises of the Junior Exhibition will be held, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. The Webster Prize for the best speaking on the occasion, will be publicly awarded at the same time. The next term will open on MONDAY, the 16th April. Young gentlemen desirous of admission to the Classes, may present themselves for examination on the first day of the new term. The patrons of the Institution, and the friends of Education generally, are invited to be present at the Examination and Junior Exhibition. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING.—A. H. WHEELER, long and favorably known, ... [illegible] ... Ornamental penmanship executed to order.

BROOKLYN.—NO. 20 SHERWOOD-PLACE, between Harrison and Degraw sts. Instruction given by W. GEYER, Private Teacher, in all the branches of General Education, in the Latin, French and German languages, and in playing on the Melodion and Piano.

REFERENCES.
Mr. Th. Achelis, Merchant, No. 175 Henry-st.
Mr. G. Schwab, Merchant, No. 160 Joralemon-st.
Mr. Kalt, Doctor, No. 224 Clinton-st.
Rev. L. W. Hart, A. M., Rector College Grammar School, Atlantic, corner Clinton-st.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES has been established by Mrs. HOWLAND and daughter (from Charleston, S. C.,) at their residence, Murray Hill, No. 40 East 35th-st. The English studies will receive especial care, while French will be the common language of the School and family. No efforts will be spared to furnish a pleasant and comfortable home to those who desire to become members of the family. Circulars, with references and complete details, may be obtained at the residence of the Principal.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL, STOCKBRIDGE, Mass.—The Summer Session will begin on the 1st of May. Boys (from 8 to 16 years) will be educated for college or business pursuits. Stockbridge is justly celebrated for its scenery, healthfulness, and highly cultivated society. Circulars containing full particulars, references, &c., will be sent on application to B. WESTERMANN & CO., Booksellers, No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

JARED REID, Jr. }
FERDINAND HOFFMANN, } Principals.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, JOHN GRANT, A. M.; E. A. SMITH, A. M., Principals. Rooms, No. 822 Broadway. Reference is respectfully made to the following gentlemen, patrons of the school: Thomas U. Smith, John M. Davies, George Opdyke, Gordon W. Burnham, Rev. Joel Parker, Rev. D. B. Coe, A. W. Canfield, Joseph B. Sheffield, Wm. E. Dodge, John Auchincloss, Joseph L. Smallwood, George Pomeroy, Wm. W. Crosse, S. B. Ward.

A TEACHER OF CLASSICS AND MATHEMATICS of ten years' experience in his profession, who is also competent to instruct in moral, intellectual and physical science, and in Belles Lettres, wishes an engagement in a boarding school or seminary, or would assume the principalship of an academy or grammar school in any part of the United States. Address ALEX. NELSON, Union-square Post-Office, New-York.

PRIVATE LESSONS.—Mr. WOOD is now prepared to receive a few pupils for private instruction at his residence, No. 321 6th-av. He teaches the art of drawing from nature in a very truthful and beautiful manner in a short course of lessons. All who desire a course this Spring should apply immediately. Pupils' specimens may be seen.

OAK HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Norwalk, Conn., Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal. Summer session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 2. Circulars containing terms and references may be had at the bookstore of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

NEW AND SPLENDID BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—DANBURY, CONN.—Rev. J. W. IRWIN, Principal. Circulars can be obtained at Nos. 34 and 220 Broadway; at the Citizens' Insurance Office, Bowery; and at No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York City.

INSTRUCTION IN GERMAN—BLOOMFIELD ACADEMY, corner Bloomfield and 1st-sts., Hoboken, N. J., affords rare facilities to persons desirous of learning this language. Rooms for a few gentlemen, with instruction day or evening. EDWARD FELETNER, Principal.

THE SUMMER TERM of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S *BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL* will commence April 18. Circulars to be had at her residence, No. 4 West 29th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 118 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 139 Macdougal-st.)

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, 3d-av. entrance. Complement 20, in each of two departments. Training thorough, systematic and elegant.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST.—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Application to be made at his residence, No. 250 Greene-st., near 8th-st., New-York. The best reference will be given.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practising Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SECOND HAND HEARSE FOR SALE.—Suitable for single or double horses; also, a strong four-wheel wagon, with shifting top, and one set of single and one set of double harness; also, two black cloth horse covers, with hoods, &c. To be seen at No. 139 Duane-st.

BAY HORSE FOR SALE.—A superior bay horse, 15½ hands high, is offered for sale by the subscriber, perfectly sound and kind, seven years old, suitable for a family horse—is now in Columbia County.

G. F. EVERSON, No. 206 Pearl-st.

ONE HORSE, CART AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—Also, one cart, harness and good will of work. Also, one solid cart. Inquire of A. GALLOWAY, corner North Moore and Washington-sts., or No. 131 West 17th-st.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

JOSEPH P. PIRSSON,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS,
No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIREPROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, 256 pages, 50 colored engravings ... Sold at No. 1 Beekman-st. ... By Dr. LARMONT ... [illegible]

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections, Indigestion ... LUCINA CORDIAL ... Price $3 per bottle, or four for $8. No. 32 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

DOCTOR HUNTER.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York. So long and favorably known to the public ... HUNTER'S RED DROP ... Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health. The Doctor in constant attendance; separate rooms; private egress, &c.

REMOVAL OF DOCTOR SHUNBERGER'S LINNEAN LABORATORY, from No. 60 Walker-st., to No. 430 Broadway. His "New Discovery," ... [illegible] ... See opinions of the press. See cards and circulars. No. 430 Broadway.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND.—Price $1, with a book ... Call any hour at No. 20 Canal-st. ... Female Periodical Pills ... Price $1. Post-paid letters will receive immediate attention.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. ... Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT.—No. 10 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty ... N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

TO THE PUBLIC.—I have been selling STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR for more than six months and know of several instances where it has been of great service. Olive Tar is inhaled and applied, and is not taken. It is also used as a liniment, and when mixed with lard it is converted into an ointment. A pamphlet, of 16 octavo pages, containing reliable testimonials, can be had gratis at my store. J. MILHAU, Druggist, No. 183 Broadway.

DUVAL'S LADIES' FRENCH MONA.—A medicated instrument, (protected by Letters Patent,) and sanctioned by the École de Médecine, Paris ... with directions on receipt of $3 direct.

PERRY, Agent, No. 116 West Broadway, New-York.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE.—FOURTEENTH EDITION.—256 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 131 and 135 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 263 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

IF YOU HAVE A COUGH Try Widow MALONE'S Cough Candy. The best cough candy ever made. Wholesale, No. 383 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 40 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS of CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pau,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Pisa,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Rome,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Seville,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Stockholm,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Smyrna,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malaga,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manila,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Havana,	Mentz,	Sydney, New South Wales,
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Hong Kong,	Nice,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Ostend,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Columbo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich,

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore.		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW-SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle .... Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich .... Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:
Melbourne, Geelong, ... Kyneton,
Castlemaine, ... Mount Alexander,
Ballarat,
Sandhurst Agency .... Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

CINCINNATI AND LITTLE ROCK SLATE COMPANY.—Incorporated in 1854. Capital $200,000.

OFFICERS.

Pres't—Prof. Jno. A. Warder,	Jno. A. Warder, Cin. O.
Sec'y—Col. W. H. H. Taylor,	W. H. H. Taylor, N. Bend, O.
Trustees—Moses Brooks,	W. W. Olcott, Cincinnati,
Jno. A. Warder,	do.
Robert Buchanan,	J. B. Van Bergen, do.
Agt. at Cin.—Henry Rockey,	Henry Cross, do.
Supt. of Quarry—E. F. Dyer,	H. Rockey, do.
Cashier—Harvey Seymour,	H. Seymour, L. Rock, Ark.
Gen. Agt. & Tres.—G. G. Jones,	A. F. Dyer, do.

Drafts of this Company, drawn by H. SEYMOUR, Cashier, will be paid at their office, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York, where the Company's Arkansas bonds will also be received at two per cent. discount. GEO. G. JONES, Treasurer.

OFFICE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING Co., }
JERSEY CITY, March 15, 1855. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the annual election will be held at the office of the Company at Jersey City on Monday, the 2d day of April next, for the choice of five Directors in place of class No. 3, whose term of service will then expire. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 3 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed on and from the 19th inst. until the 3d day of April next. L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

$40,000.—NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS.—These Bonds are dated March 14, 1855, payable in 10 years, with interest semi-annually, and are certified by the Comptroller of the State of Connecticut. The entire issue of the Bonds of this Company amounts to less than one-third of the actual cost of the road. For sale. Inquire of H. F. BISHOP, No. 22 Wall-st.

$10,000.—WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—On property in Cincinnati, worth $30,000, at 10 per cent. per annum interest, which is allowed by the laws of Ohio. The property consists of a block of stores on Columbia-st., one of the best business streets in the City. Interest payable in New-York, and Sheriff's Bondsman. Title perfect. Apply to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 60 Wall-st.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 22, 1855. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg and the town of Bushwick, prior to 1855, that they be required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of the subscriber, as soon as practicable.

WM. S. LEWIS, Comptroller.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1855.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 3d day of April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 2 P. M. By order, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

EXCHANGE STOCK FOR MERCHANDISE OR IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.—About $10,000 of Stock of the Charlottenburg Iron Company, New-Jersey. Works located at West Milford, N. J. Inquire of F. M. BEACH & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

$40,000.—GOOD FIRST OR SECOND MORTGAGES.—Having but one or two years to run, on New-York City improved property only, will be purchased. Inquire of ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway, under the Metropolitan Bank.

ADVANCES ARE MADE.—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused or on transit to New-York, by

THEODORE DEHON,
No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

GOVERNMENT STOCK BANK.—Ann Arbor, Mich.—Notes on the above Bank are taken at 40 cents on the dollar; Wheat Growers', 25 cents; Bridgeton, 25 cents; at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

JOHN B. MURRAY.—No. 132 Pearl-st., makes cash advances upon flour, grain, provisions, and other merchandise, in store or transit. Also upon vessels at sea and in port, and upon stocks, bonds, notes, and other securities.

$5,000.—TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.—In this City in one or two sums. Apply to W. H. WOOD, No. 63 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF LOCAL INSPECTORS OF STEAMERS, }
CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK, March 19, 1855. }

ENGINEERS AND PILOTS OF STEAMERS are hereby notified that licenses must be renewed within thirty days after their expiration. In default thereof new license must be taken out and the parties also subject themselves to the penalties imposed by law.

The attention of masters of steamers is particularly directed to those parts of the law requiring a specific statement to be kept in conformity with the certificates, and imposing a penalty on the Master in case of default, and also to the provisions relating to the employment of Pilots and Engineers not duly licensed.

JOHN M. WEEKS,
HENRY B. RENWICK,
U. S. Local Inspectors for the Port of New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, ADJOINING FULTON FERRY, BELONGING TO THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Public notice is hereby given, that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 21, 1844, and an Act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1845, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale, at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 19, 1855, at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following lots, together with the buildings thereon, situated in the city of Brooklyn, viz.:

1. Lot and building thereon, (four-story brick store,) No. [illegible] Fulton-st. Map No. 5.

2. Lot and building thereon, (four-story brick store and dwelling,) No. 37 Fulton-st. Map No. 5.

3. Lot and building thereon, (four-story brick store and dwelling,) No. 21 Fulton-st. Map No. 5.

4. Lot and buildings thereon, (frame building, now used as a livery-stable and dwelling,) fronting on Water-st., near corner of Fulton-st. Map No. 5.

5. Lot and building thereon, (brick building, now used as a livery-stable,) fronting on Water-st., adjoining the above mentioned lot. Map No. 10.

6. Lot and buildings thereon, (brick livery-stable and old frame dwelling,) fronting on Water-st., and adjoining the above mentioned lot. Map No. 11.

The following lots, also in Brooklyn, fronting on Water-st., near Fulton Ferry, together with the buildings thereon, will be leased on bids, at public auction, for five years from May 1, 1855, at the same time and place, viz.:

7. Lot, map Nos. 13 and 14, with three-story frame building, occupied as a hotel.

8. Lot, map No. 15, with three-story frame building, occupied as [illegible].

9. Lot, map No. 16, with three-story frame building, and blacksmith's shop.

10. Lot, map No. 18, old frame building used as a blacksmith's shop.

ALSO.

Will be offered for sale at the same time and place, eight lots of ground belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, located at Manhattanville, in the City of New-York, the same being the block bounded by the Hudson River Railroad, 12th-av., 130th and 131st-sts.

Maps of the property to be sold and leased may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, No. 8 Hall of Records.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money, and expenses of sale, for the lots sold, to be paid at the time and place of sale; thirty per cent. on the [illegible] day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; and sixty per cent., if desired, may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from the 1st day of May, 1855, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly. Full warrantee deeds will be given.

Ten per cent. on the yearly rent bid, and the expenses of sale and lease, for the property leased, to be paid at the time and place of sale, (to be applied on the first quarter's rent,) and the rent to be paid quarter yearly, on the usual quarter days. All repairs to be done by the lessees, who will also be required to pay all taxes and assessments during the continuance of their lease.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
F. W. EDMONDS, Chamberlain.
ANSON HERRICK, Chairman Finance Com. Board of Aldermen.
J. C. WANDELL, Chairman Finance Com. Board of Councilmen.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, New-York, March 19, 1855.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 24 VALUABLE LOTS.—On 22d-st. and on 24th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs., in the City of New-York, at Auction. A. J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 27, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable property, belonging to the estate of Hannah Jackson, deceased, viz.:

On 22d-st.—The three handsome first class 4-story brown stone front houses and lots of ground, known as Nos. 44, 46 and 48 22d-st., south side, and between the 5th and 6th-avs. [illegible] The lots are each 25 feet front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. The houses are each 25 feet front and rear, by 60 feet in depth, each finished in elegant style, with all the modern improvements appertaining to first class residences.

Also, three fine lots of ground, situated on the south side of 22d-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs., commencing 164 feet east of the 6th-av. One of said lots is 20 feet front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, and the remaining two lots are each 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

Also, nine choice lots of ground, situated on the north side of 22d-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs., commencing 164 feet east of the 6th-av. The lots are each 25 feet front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches, or half the block, in depth, except the lot next the 6th-av., which is 20 feet front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

On 24th-st.—Also, nine desirable lots of ground, directly in rear of the above described, situated on the south side of 24th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs., commencing 164 feet east of the 6th-av. The lots being each the same size as the above mentioned 22d-st. property.

These lots are beautifully situated for first class private residences. The sale will be positive, and the terms will be liberal to the purchasers, as 60 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage on the house and lots, and 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage on the lots, for 3 years, at legal interest. For maps and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

WILLIAM H. JACKSON, Executor.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THREE SPLENDID FIRST CLASS STORES AND LOTS ON LIBERTY AND CEDAR STREETS, in the City of New-York, at Auction.—A. J. BLEECKER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 28, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, without reserve, to the highest bidder, the following valuable real estate, by order of the undersigned, viz.:

On Liberty and Cedar-streets.—The entirely new brown stone front stores and lots of ground, known as Nos. 100 and 110 Liberty-st., No. 108 running through and fronting on Cedar-st., and known as No. 111 Cedar-st. [illegible]

[illegible] For maps and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st. JAMES TILBY.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

VERY DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES IN THE FOURTH WARD, BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell on TUESDAY, March 27, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, No. 180 Lawrence-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st. [illegible] For maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 40 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York.

CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers.

CARLTON-AVENUE HOUSES AND LOTS.—Will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, 2 three story basement brick houses with sub-cellar, on Carlton-av., between Fulton and Atlantic-avs., with all the modern improvements; houses new, 20 by 35 feet, lots 20 by 97. Also, VANDERBILT AVENUE HOUSE—Three story basement and sub-cellar, on Vanderbilt-av., near Myrtle; house brick, 25 by 38, lot 25 by 80, finished off in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. For full particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 186 Broadway, corner of Dey-street.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW—Will positively sell on TUESDAY, at Merchants' Exchange, by order of FRANCES A. LOWRIE, executrix:

SECOND-AVENUE—7 lots on the west side of 2d-av., commencing about 25 feet north of 44th-st.

FORTY-FIFTH-STREET—2 lots on the south side of 45th-st., adjoining the last mentioned lots on the rear.

FORTY-FOURTH-STREET—7 lots and gores on the south side of 44th-st., commencing about 58 feet east of 2d-av.

BROADWAY PROPERTY—4 lots on the northwest corner of Broadway and 54th-st.

CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT IN WEST FARMS, Westchester County, consisting of spacious dwelling house known as the Barkes place, and 3 acres of land; house spacious, containing 13 rooms, with necessary out-buildings, ornamented garden, fruit, &c. Sale will be peremptory, TUESDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, unless previously disposed of at private sale. For terms and full particulars, apply to CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., 186 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, March 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., sale of genteel household furniture, consisting of sofas in hair cloth, settees and chairs in do., carpets, druggets, oil cloths, &c. Also, several fine French plate looking glasses and oil paintings. Also, one fine rosewood piano-forte, made by Gelb, New-York, and one very fine rosewood melodeon, which received the prize medal at the Crystal Palace. Sale without reserve.

E. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Crockery, glass and rich china vases, enameled tea and dinner sets, tete-a-tetes, lava card baskets, French cut glass and Bohemian vases, silver plated ware, &c. Sale MONDAY, March 26, at 10 o'clock. By E. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer, No. 397 8th-av., between 29th and 30th-sts. By order of A. McDONALD.

TRUSTEE'S SALE AT AUCTION.—By order of the Court of Probate, will be sold at public auction, without reserve, for cash, on THURSDAY, April 19, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the real estate and personal property belonging to the estate of the HARTFORD COUNTY QUARRY COMPANY, in the town of East Windsor, County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, viz.: about forty acres of land, with a very valuable free stone quarry thereon, the quality of which is said equal, if not surpassing, any stone in this country for beauty and durability; five dwelling houses, one barn, blacksmith shop, engine-house, containing one 40-horse power engine, new. The above real estate is unincumbered and title indisputable. Also, a large assortment of quarry tools, consisting of picks, crowbars, sledges, drills, wedges, chains, blacksmith's tools, iron and steel, ox and horse carts, harnesses, three platform stone cars, dirt cars, railroad ties and iron for completing railroad to the Connecticut River near by, one centrifugal pump, with fixtures, steam crane and other hand cranes, one lighter, and all the stone quarried on and about the premises, &c., &c. Sale to take place on the premises. Also, at the same time and place, all the right, title and interest of said Company (being an equity of redemption) in the LEMUEL STOUGHTON property. BIRDSEY C. LAKE, Trustee.
EAST WINDSOR, March 21, 1855.

TO OMNIBUS AND HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—Will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.:
[illegible]
And a large assortment of hubs, spokes and felloes, seasoned. The above sale presents a fine opportunity for persons in want of the above-named property. A large proportion of the omnibuses have been but little used, and will be sold without reserve. By order of the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company.
H. E. CONKLIN, President.
Office No. 12 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The entire stock and fixtures of the hardware store No. [illegible]-av. will be sold on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF $200,000 1ST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT Real Estate Bonds of the FORT WAYNE AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—Will sell at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, March 29, 1855, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve to the highest bidder, by order of the Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad Co., 200 of their FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. REAL ESTATE BONDS Of One Thousand Dollars each, maturing June 1, 1866, interest payable half-yearly, and principal and interest payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York.

These Bonds are secured by the mortgage of Real Estate, the property of the Company unconditionally, and in fee simple with warranty. Three hundred thousand dollars worth of land as appraised, is mortgaged, to secure $200,000 bonds. The trustee certifies on the face of the bonds that the title to the lands mortgaged is good in the Railroad Company, that they are unincumbered, and that the appraisement was made by appraisers under oath, as to the fair cash value of the lands, and that he has official certificates of the proper County officers, and the affidavits of the appraisers to that effect on file.

All the land mortgaged is in the counties through which the road passes, the value of which must be greatly enhanced by the completion of the road, and hence the desire of the Company not to sell the land, but to realize upon it by the sale of bonds, that they may ultimately profit largely by its increased value. The land is situated in Indiana in the counties of Clark, Scott, Jennings, Decatur, Delaware, Blackford and Wells; a schedule of which can always be seen at the office of the Trustee, John D. Defrees, Esq., of Indianapolis. And Now in order that all may know the condition and value of these lands, it will only be necessary to state further, that the road touches the county seat of every county through which it passes, and in which the lands are situated, with the single exception of Jefferson County, between Fort Wayne and Louisville, which no other road of its length does, it is believed, in the United States. These bonds are at any time, at the option of the holder, exchangeable for the lands, at such cash prices as may be fixed by the Company from time to time. Whatever may become of the road—whether finished or unfinished, profitable or unprofitable—the land is an abundant security for the principal and interest of these bonds.

The road is 200 miles in length in a most direct line, and connects Fort Wayne, Indiana, with Louisville, Kentucky—the navigable waters of the lakes with those of the Mississippi, *and the North and Northeastern* with the South and Southwestern Railways, crossing the Ohio by means of a tunnel. It passes through eighteen towns, eleven county seats, and is the nearest road to thirty other towns and villages. It is of the broad gauge, connecting fifty miles from its southern terminus, with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, of the same gauge. These form a line 20 miles shorter than the Ohio River between Louisville and Cincinnati.

Between these cities the immense river travel will be diverted upon these roads.

By way of Muncie, and in connection with the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad, the northern division of 62 miles forms a very direct line between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis. These two divisions—together, 117 miles—are nearly ready for the iron, and it is expected will be finished and the cars running this year. The work has not been suspended during the pressure, nor at any time since the commencement in the Summer of 1853.

For pamphlets and more detailed statements, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 4 Broad-st.
W. J. HOLMAN, President F. W. & S. R. R. Co.

P. S.—The President of the Company, knowing the intrinsic value of these Bonds, and not wishing the public to rely upon his statements wholly, solicited the appointment by me of some person in whom I had the utmost confidence, to go and examine the mortgage record, lands, statistics, facts and the condition of the road, (which I did,) and his Report is more favorable in every particular than I could have expected from the statement and exhibit of the Company. I would, therefore, recommend these Bonds to my friends, believing them to be entirely safe, and a most desirable security as a profitable and permanent investment, and worthy of attention, as the sale is made by order of the Company, and will be peremptory to the highest bidders. But I claim the right, on behalf of the Company, to stop the sale when I please. ALBERT H. NICOLAY.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—On MONDAY, March 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 92 Prince-st., corner of Mercer, magnificent household furniture, being the entire household effects of a private gentleman. The furniture was made to order by one of our first class houses, and is worthy the attention of ladies and gentlemen. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom, No. 112 Nassau-st., on sale day, consisting of elegantly carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in rich brocatelle and plush; rich centre tables to match; one rosewood [illegible] piano-forte; covered rosewood etageres, marble top and mirror backs; two thick French plate mantel mirrors, with rich gilt frames, cost $200; rich French plate pier glass, with slab and bracket, several original oil paintings and engravings, purchased in Europe without regard to expense; rich brocatelle and lace window curtains and cornices, rich French china mantel vases and fancy articles, elegant tapestry carpets on four rooms, thick 3-ply and ingrain do., two elegant six-light each gas chandeliers and gas fixtures throughout the house; rich sideboard, Moquet table covers, velvet hearth rugs, tapestry stair carpet, plated rods, hall stand and chairs, superior English oil-cloth on three halls, dining room furniture, elegant extension dining table, cost $150; chairs, &c., to match; plated ware, rich cut glass and china ware, chamber furniture, consisting of elegant suites enameled furniture, serpentine fronts; pier glasses, oil-paintings, toilet sets, thick hair mattresses, feather pillows, bolsters, bedding, &c. Together with the usual variety of kitchen furniture. The above furniture is in excellent order, and such as is rarely offered at auction. Deposits required from all purchasers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, March 27, WEDNESDAY, March 28, and THURSDAY, March 29, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the extensive warerooms of Messrs. McGraw & Allendorf, No. [illegible] Broadway.

Large and valuable stock of cabinet furniture, all of the latest and most approved styles, manufactured of the best materials and by skillful and experienced workmen for the above firm—every article warranted—and to be sold without reserve, as they are about closing up the business [illegible]

[illegible] and executed in a style and manner throughout, superior to anything of the kind that can be obtained at any other establishment in this City. The above can be examined at any time previous to the sale.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) of splendid rosewood furniture, richly carved and fine toned rosewood piano-forte, valuable oil paintings, costly China and silver-ware, heavy velvet and Brussels carpeting, &c.—THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire splendid contents of the private dwelling-house, No. 70 Warren-st., opposite the Hudson River Railroad depot, partly consisting of Royal English velvet floor and stair carpeting, ingrain do., English oil cloths, silver-plated stair rods, &c.; rosewood parlor suites, elegantly upholstered and covered in maroon, crimson and green French satin damask; also, one antique medallion set, heavily carved in gold and crimson; Italian statuary marble top tables of all the usual descriptions found in well furnished rooms; heavily carved full 7 octave double action piano-forte, made by Barmore, of this City, [illegible] for fineness of exterior and quality of tone, is unsurpassed; also, a very fine toned [illegible] throughout in plate glass and Italian marble; French workstables, fancy reception chairs, escritoires, lounges and splendid French plate pier glasses in costly frames; rich heavy lace and brocatelle curtains, original oil paintings by eminent modern artists; gothic inlaid and solid statuary marble clocks, costly Dresden Chinaware, fine vases of Sevres porcelain; Parian marble statues and classic representations; oak extension table, with antique carving; table linen, French China, silver tea services, cake baskets, forks, spoons, ivory cutlery, heavy cut glassware, wines, Champagne, Madeira, liquor cases, decanters, &c.; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, of the antique and modern styles; rosewood marble-top dressing-bureaus, washstands, corner and towel stands, paillasses, fine curled hair mattresses, counterpanes, bolsters and pillows, China toilet sets, oval and square gilt frame mirrors, &c. Sale positive.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, March 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 51 Franklin-st., elegant tapestry Brussels carpets, brocatelle and lace window curtains, French plate pier glass, mantel clocks and ornaments, superb suite carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in green and gold brocatelle, consisting of sofa, 6 chairs and 2 arm chairs, double suite carved rosewood parlor furniture covered in red plush, rosewood etagere, rosewood, marble-top, pier and centre tables, rosewood piano, suite carved rosewood dining room furniture, covered in red plush, rosewood extension dining table, rosewood French bedsteads, rosewood marble-top dressing bureau, rosewood washstands, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus and washstands, wardrobes, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, and pillows, straw paillasses, Brussels stair carpets, English oil cloth, bookcases, hat-stands, window curtains, china, dinner and tea sets, cut glassware, silver plated ware, &c.—together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 30 Beekman-st., Trustees' sale of jewelry and household furniture. A large assortment of gold and silver ware, by order of the Trustees. It will comprise in part genuine gold pins and rings in every form and pattern, bracelets, chains, cameo and jet, of different styles; silver and silver-plated ware, and many other choice goods not enumerated. Also, at the same time, a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, some of which has been but little used, embracing every kind of parlor and dining-room furniture—sofas, tete-a-tete, French chairs and bedsteads, dining and extension tables, bureaus with marble tops, in mahogany and rosewood; washstands, wardrobes, carved arm and Voltaire chairs, rosewood and mahogany centre and card tables, etageres in oak, with marble tops; parlor suites in brocatelle, hair and other mattresses, cottage bedsteads, oval mirrors, oil paintings, carpets and oil-cloths, second-hand furniture, together with most of the furniture of a family who are moving. Sale positive without regard to weather.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—RICH CARPETS, elegant rosewood piano-forte, &c.—On MONDAY, March 26, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 73 8th-av., embracing the entire handsome furniture of eighteen rooms, every article to be peremptorily sold without reserve, rain or shine; consisting in part of parlor furniture of every description, elegant rosewood piano-forte, rosewood parlor suite in crimson brocade, marble-top tables, plate glass, etageres, tete-a-tetes, sofas, arm-chairs, rockers, spring-seat chairs, carved bookcase, French plate mirrors, large size, mantel vases, 30-day clock, embroidered curtains and shades, several fine oil paintings, &c.; rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, large hair mattresses, feather beds, oval and other mirrors, mahogany bureaus, &c. washstands; toilet sets, pier and sofa tables, with a valuable assortment of basement furniture, extension dining and breakfast tables, side-boards, oil cloth, lounges, sofa bedstead, rich china, silverware, balance handle cutlery, glassware, crockery, &c. Catalogues at house. Deposits required of every purchaser.

DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—MACFARLAN & MERRITT will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 86 Woodhull-st., corner of Hicks-st., South Brooklyn—One elegant rosewood piano; a superior instrument in perfect order; Brussel and ingrain carpets; mahogany sofa lounges, rocking-chairs, mirrors, oil paintings, marble-top centre table, French bedstead and feather beds, mattresses, bureau, marble-top washstand, oil-cloths, and a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

NOTICE.—One case Merchandise, marked (G.) in a diamond, No. 49, having been left last year in front of SALOMON KOHNSTAMM'S store, No. 63 Broadway, and taken in charge by his porter, will be sold at auction to pay charges if not claimed within two weeks from this day, the owner's attention having been called to said case by previous advertisements.
MARCH 23, 1855.

AUCTION SALES.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer—Store No. 318 Broadway.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF FINE GROCERIES—Mostly in original packages.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 177 South-st.; said groceries consisting in part of sugars, molasses, flour, coffee, ham, salt and dried fish, butter, cheese, lard, raisins, figs, rice, barley, citron, dried fruits, salt, candles, vinegar, almonds, beans and soda, soaps, cigars, &c. F. GILMORE, Deputy Sheriff.

LEWIS LYMAN, Auctioneer.

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.—New and fresh stock, comprising a great variety of new illustrated, valuable and saleable works. Also, a valuable collection of French, Spanish and German works, and an invoice of fine stationery, framed oil paintings for parlors, &c.; at auction on SATURDAY EVENING, March 24, at 7 o'clock precisely, at the salesroom No. 377 Broadway.
LYMAN & CO., Successors to Cooley & Keese.

H. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, &c.—THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock at No. 64, [illegible]-av., consisting of mahogany chairs, rockers, sofas, sofa bedsteads, bookcases, dress and plain bureaus, washstands, tete-a-tetes, easy chairs, mahogany French and cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses, oval and French plate mirrors, carpets and oil cloths, &c., worthy the attention of housekeepers and others. Sale Positive.

INSURANCE.

ASSOCIATED FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Company, under this title, has been organized in this City, composed of many of the present and old firemen. Its capital is $150,000; shares, $10. The present Directors and corporators are:

Henry Wells, T. B. Hamilton, Wm. T. Jennings, Francis H. Ruggles, Wm. H. Arthur, Jacob Cholwell, Joseph Smith, Joseph V. Taylor, Elias Dunsbury, F. S. Littlejohn, James Y. Parker, A. M. C. Smith, Neal's Brandreth, Joseph S. Taylor, W. W. Woodworth.

The Corporators desire to distribute the stock as much as possible among Firemen, and have made the shares at $10, so that persons of limited means may be enabled to take an interest in the Company. The Company will commence business about the middle of April next, at No. 15 Wall-st., (late Express office.) Some of the officers have been engaged in insurance business for several years, and their experience, it is confidently believed, will be of much service in conducting the affairs of the Company. Persons desirous of taking stock will find books of subscription in the hands of all of the Directors and officers. The Directors have elected HENRY WELLS, President.
T. B. HAMILTON, Vice-President.
EDWARD C. TAYLOR, Secretary.
FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, opposite the Ferry, Brooklyn, and No. 8 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth, Theodore Martine, Phineas T. Barnum, Robert C. Bell, John B. Briggs, Chas. A. Jarvis, John A. Kennedy, J. B. Fitzgerald, Isaac V. Fowler, Wm. Okell, N. P. Freeman, Chas. T. Cromwell, F. H. Williams, Solomon Kipp, John T. Bruce, H. Quackenboss, Andrew Fremont, Samuel P. Whiting, Geo. Gilfillan, J. M. Greenwood, John C. Smith.
WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LECONEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $240,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox, C. W. Lawrence, Rich. F. Carman, Rich. A. Reading, Peter S. Titus, Henry H. Barrow, Josiah Macy, T. C. Chardavoyne, Hall Clarke, Wm. H. Falls, Ralph Mead, Wm. C. White, Jos. W. Corlies, Richard Field, John J. Walker, John D. Wright, Th. W. Pearsall, Chas. H. Marshall, Abraham Bell, Ira Hawley, Wm. H. Macy.
GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st. [illegible]
[illegible]
NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President.
W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICES
No. 29 William-st. and No. 173 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL $250,000.
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., Opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
JOHN BARRY, Surveyor.

NOTICE.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Barclay-st., on MONDAY, the 2d day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

THE MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.—Pays 6 per cent. INTEREST on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8.

OFFICERS.
Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (late Mayor of the City,) President.
PHILIP W. ENGS and ISAAC T. SMITH, Vice-Presidents.
W. H. ELLSWORTH, Secretary.

N. B.—This Savings Bank is in no way connected with any other Banking Institution in this City, is regularly chartered according to law by the Legislature of this State, and has its Funds securely invested, mainly on bond and mortgage, on property worth double the amount loaned.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 8, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Bank Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK, (a bank or association in the City of New-York,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank or will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 15, 1855.—The LAKE SHORE BANK, Dunkirk, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled, "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. Co., No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has this day been declared out of the profits of the last twelve months, payable at the office of the Company on and after the 2d April next. The earnings having been appropriated to the construction of the Northern Division, from Sandusky to Toledo, the Dividend is made payable in Seven per cent. Income Bonds of the Company. Certificates for fractions will be issued redeemable in Bonds when presented in sums of $100. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d April. By order of the Board of Directors. E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS R. R. CO. (Late Chicago and Mississippi R. R. Co.) No. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March [illegible], 1855.

INTEREST on the Bonds of this Company, due April 1, 1855, will be paid on and after the 2d proximo on presentation of the coupons at this office. S. M. BLATCHFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, March 5, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand at their office, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, March 23, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of three-and-a-half per cent. out of the profits of the Bank, payable to the Stockholders on the 2d of April next. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d of April inclusive.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, March 23, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 9th day of April next. The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst., and remain so until the 9th of April. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD (ILLINOIS) BONDS.—Coupons, for interest due 1st April, 1855, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 45 William-st. J. M. CATLIN, President.

$250 REWARD.—PROCLAMATION.—MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 5, 1855.—Whereas JOHN CAMPBELL, was run over by a butcher's cart near the corner of Spring and Hudson-sts., on the 22d of January last, at about 7 o'clock in the morning of that day; and whereas the said JOHN CAMPBELL, has since died in consequence of the injuries then received; and whereas the person who drove said cart is unknown to the Authorities, I do by virtue of authority vested in me, offer a reward of $250 for the apprehension and conviction of the person who committed said violence, to be paid on conviction of the offender, on the Certificate of the Recorder or District Attorney, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming said reward. But all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction will be disregarded.
[L. S.] FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. [illegible] Jefferson Market.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, from NEW-YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:00 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 12:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:25 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:25 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with Railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—*Passengers by this route are* not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five *daily trains from Cleveland: First*—6:30 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R. for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. Second—7:30 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Fort Wayne. Third—[illegible] P. M., Mail Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. Fourth—4 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—[illegible] P. M., Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 25, 1854.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains; Mail Train 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Express Train, 4:45 P. M.; Accommodation Train, 6 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 1:15 A. M., 3, 4 and 5:30 P. M. For Tarrytown, at 8 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st. for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOURTEENTH-ST. STATION.—The Passenger Station at the corner of 14th-st. and 10th-av., will be discontinued on and after the 1st day of March next. By order of the Directors.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:20 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:30 A. M.

New-York and Elizabethport.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:40 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 5:30 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, March 13, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans the same day. [illegible] Leave at 7 A. M., and Rutland 6:30; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Burlington 6:30; leave at 10:45 A. M. for house's Point, Montreal and Ogdensburg.
ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt., T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City. Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3 in 1st, and $2 in 2d and 3d class; 8 and 6 P. M., second class, [illegible]. Stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

1855.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT—NYACK AND HAVERSTRAW STEAMBOAT LINE—Touching at Rockland Lake and Piermont in connection with the New-York and Erie Railroad. The clipper steamer ISAAC P. SMITH, Capt. R. T. BLAUVELT, will, on and after THURSDAY, March 15, 1855, leave Chambers-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Returning, leave Haverstraw EVERY MORNING at 6:30; Rockland Lake, 6:45; Nyack, 7:15; Piermont, 7:45.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1, North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare $1 75.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, black-boards, slates, &c., &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

SHOW CASES—For sale and made to order, in every style, at A. G. CAMPBELL'S new Salesroom, No. 11 Park-place, near Broadway—Factory, No. 13 Canal-st., New-York. Silver-plated and metal show windows made to order. A large stock of cases on hand.

BILLIARD TABLES.—Two superior second-hand tables for sale at a bargain, suitable for private or public use, with everything complete. Can be seen at our factory, No. 30 Ann-st. Cloths, balls, cues and trimmings at wholesale and retail. GRIFFITH & DECKER.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODIONS to suit the times—viz.: 6-octave, rosewood, $160 to $175; do. 6½, $175 to $200; do. 7-octave, $250 to $275; one grand Piano, $400—cost $800. Fisk's superior Melodions, Cahart's patent, $45 to $125. Second-hand Pianos from $40 to $130, being a reduction of 25 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted. McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers, No. 292 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BACON & RAVEN—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.—Nos. 160 and 162 Centre-st., opposite Canal, east from Broadway.—Having an experience of 25 years, and every requisite facility at our manufactories, are enabled to offer the public an assortment of Instruments unsurpassed by any as to tone, workmanship, and durability.

PIANO-FORTES.—IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—One splendid Piano, been used but a few months; cost $300, will be sold for $250. One worth $100 for $75. One for $50. Melodions, do. Our whole stock to be disposed of by the 1st of May. Call and see. BRISTOW & MORSE, No. 423 Broadway.

$250.—A SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTE—One of Bacon & Raven's best 6½-octave, in a rosewood case, with round corners; is nearly new, and will be sold at a bargain; price $250 cash. Any person in want of a really fine instrument will find this cheap. Apply at No. 83 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

H. E. MATHEWS' PIANO-FORTE AND MUSIC STORE, No. 23 Court-st., (marble block,) Brooklyn.—Pianos of the best manufacture for sale at the lowest rate. Pianos to let. The most perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all. Brooklyn people will remember No. 23 Court-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—Several second-hand Pianos in good condition, and very fine tone, for sale very low for cash. Also, new instruments, equal to any in the world for tone and workmanship. JOHN F. WAKE & CO., Manufacturers, No. 50 Barclay, near Greenwich-st.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway, New-York. Sole agents for the celebrated Organ Melodion.

PIANOS FOR SALE—An assortment of magnificent new Pianos, at prices from $160 to $450. Second-hand Pianos from $30 to $115. R. GONZALES, No. [illegible] 6th-av. Pianos tuned.

PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—Cheapest in the City. A splendid assortment, very low for cash, or to rent with privilege of purchasing. HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS, No. 133 3d-av., corner 14th-st.

SMALL SECOND-HAND PARLOR ORGAN WANTED.—At a low price, payable in monthly installments. Address MUSIC, at this Office, stating the price.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL—Warranted for machinery and burning; is pure, and never gums machinery, or crusts the wick in burning. Having been used in place of sperm on steamships and machinery generally, for the past eight years, it is no experiment. Barrels, 36 to 46 gallons each. The only Agent in this City is
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 82 John-st.

PAINT ONE-AND-A-HALF CENTS PER POUND.—Boiled Oil 70 cents per gallon. Merchants and painters from the country furnished with everything in the painting line. JOHN H. SMITH, Agent, No. 113 Maiden-lane, New-York.

COAL.—$6 50.—Best Red Ash, now unloading, foot of Clymer-st., East Brooklyn, at the new coal yard. Orders taken at the office under the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, at the ferry, South 7th-st. Liberal allowance made to grocers and dealers. RICHARD TAYLOR.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising the Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, Feb. 7 1855	Saturday, Jan. 27 1855
Wednesday, Feb. 21 1855	Saturday, Feb. 10 1855
Wednesday, Mar. 7 1855	Saturday, Feb. 24 1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDWD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ...... Wednesday, March 14.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston .. Wednesday, March 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ...... Wednesday, April 11.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ...... Wednesday, April 18.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—FOR BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37, North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN.

In first cabin, main saloon	$120
In first cabin, lower saloon	110
In second cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For passage or freight, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.
The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail April 21.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCTION OF FARES TO SUIT THE TIMES—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company (of Nicaragua,) Proprietors.—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,000 tons burden,) Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on TUESDAY, March 27, 1855, connecting with the steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. Several new and swift iron steamboats have lately been put on River and Lake, which shorten the time on the Transit from Ocean to Ocean. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage, at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, PARISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 24, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND AND NORFOLK.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, is now loading at Pier No. 13, North River, for Richmond and Norfolk, and will leave on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

EXPRESSES.

ADAMS & CO.'S CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.—Office, No. 59 Broadway.—Special Notice to California Shippers.—Reduction of Express Rates. ADAMS & CO. give notice to their California patrons, customers and the merchants and public generally, that they have reduced the rate for Express Freight from New-York to San Francisco, [illegible] Our next Express, under the new tariff of reduced rates, will go forward per steamer NORTHERN LIGHT, on TUESDAY, March 27, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in charge of our own Special Messenger to destination. Shippers will please send in their freight early.

A CARD.—ADAMS & CO. respectfully give notice that their express facilities remain undisturbed, and that shippers may rely upon the utmost attention being paid in dispatching goods with the greatest speed, and delivering the same immediately on arrival. Our arrangements for transportation are large and ample—never more so than now.
W. B. DINSMORE,
E. S. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER,
Proprietors of Adams & Co.'s California Package Express.

ZINC PAINTS.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—Having enlarged their works to keep pace with the growing demand for their superior Zinc Paints, are prepared to supply the trade promptly, and, as usual, on liberal terms. The Company have succeeded in introducing a new process of grinding, which permits them to warrant their paints to keep soft and fresh in the kegs for any reasonable length of time and in any climate, being in this respect superior to all other paints. For steamboat painting and marine purposes generally their paint possesses peculiar advantages, and is of unrivaled excellence, experience having proved it to be an entire protection against the marine worm and barnacles in all latitudes. The parlor finish, or china gloss, is ground in the best varnish manufactured by the Company. This paint is particularly recommended for interior painting and for steamboat cabins.

The brown zinc paint is made only by this Company, direct from their ore. It is sold at a much lower rate than any other paint, and is greatly valued for its protective effects when applied to iron, and is admirably suited for farm buildings, railroad stations, &c., and is especially valuable for painting tin roofs. The stone-color paint is a compound of the brown and white, and possesses all the valuable qualities of the brown. Its agreeable color has put it in great demand for country residences. The dry white zinc is sold in barrels of 200 lbs., and the paints are put up in kegs from 25 lbs. to 300 lbs. They also manufacture and keep on hand the best gum damar, varnish and zinc dryer, which is sold by the barrel or gallon. HENRY AITKEN & CO.
No. 105 Washington-st., sole Agents in the United States.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 83 Water-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—A. D. GALE, manufacturer and wholesale dealer in boots and shoes, has removed to No. 94 Beekman-st., about three minutes' walk from the Astor House; the trade generally is respectfully invited to call and examine. A. D. GALE, No. 94 Beekman-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—CHRISTY & CONSTANT, Manufacturers and Importers of PAPER HANGINGS, have removed to No. 46 Murray-st., a few doors below Church-st.

THE NEW-YORK FOUNDRY AND IRON RAILING CO.—Are the sole manufacturers of Crowell's celebrated iron railing without rivets; also, of his entirely new style of wire railing, the prettiest and warranted the cheapest made in the United States. They make castings of columns of all sizes, window and door guards, shutters, trusses, sills and lintels; office and desk railing, girders, verandas, brackets, vault covers, anchors, gratings, &c., at short notice and lowest prices; and contract for the whole of the iron work for buildings of every class. Sections of all their work at the warerooms, Nos. 19 and 21 Duane-st., (a few doors east of Broadway.) Foundry foot of 40th-st., North River.

MARTIN L. CONWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.—Any business entrusted to his care will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. He is prepared to make purchases of town lots and land claims, in any part of the Territory. Land Warrants located. Persons, in any part of the country, desiring reliable information with reference to the character of the Territory, or any part thereof, the opportunities for investments, employments, &c., can procure it by communicating as above, enclosing any fee which may be thought just or found convenient.
REFERENCES.—Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas, and Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

WALCOLL BROTHERS—PATENT GRADUATING BUTTON HOLE CUTTERS, AMERICAN SHEAR CO.'S TAILORS' SHEARS, BENT TRIMMERS, BARBERS', BANKERS', and every variety of SHEARS and LADIES' SCISSORS.—The subscribers would call the attention of the public to the above articles, of which they have a complete assortment, which they offer at the lowest prices. The Button Hole Cutters are a comparatively new article, which have recently been reduced full 33⅓ per cent. in price, which brings them within the means of every one, and are decidedly the best article for cutting button holes ever invented. Also, a general assortment of hardware and cutlery, house-keeping articles, cabinet-makers' and builders' hardware.
ABRAMS & JOHNSON, No. 443 Broadway.

LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 BURLING-SLIP—Offers for sale the following Metals:
[illegible] boxes Government Banca Tin.
[illegible] slabs Straits Tin, assorted brands.
[illegible] slabs English Tin, in small blocks.
1,000 lbs. Refined Tin, in bars.
500 pigs German and Spanish Lead.
10 casks best quality Regulus of Antimony.
1,000 lbs. Anti-friction or Babbitt Metal.
500 lbs. finest quality Metallic Bismuth.
[illegible] tons prime quality Silesian Spelter.

TAXES.—Taxes can be paid on lands located in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Arkansas, Missouri, at my office, G. G. SHUFELDT, No. 3 Hanover-st., two doors from Wall-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of Tioga.—ISAAC HYDE, [illegible] VALENTINE SWEET, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM P. BEMENT, ROBERT BEMENT and SARAH M. BEMENT, his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above named defendant, WILLIAM P. BEMENT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Tioga, State of New-York, at his office, in the village of Owego, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 337 Broadway, in the said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated New-York, March 1, 1855. BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 337 Broadway, New-York.
The amended complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Tioga on the 24 day of February, 1855.
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
mh17-law6wS Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

HUDSON COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT OF NEW-JERSEY.—RICHARD MORRELL and ISAAC J. VANDERBECK vs. WILLIAM M. S. GARRISON.—In case.—Notice is hereby given that a writ of attachment in the suit of Richard Morrell and Isaac J. Vanderbeck against William M. S. Garrison, a non-resident debtor, for two hundred dollars, has been issued out of the Circuit Court of Hudson County, and returned served by the Sheriff on the [illegible] day of January of the Term of December, A. D. 1854.—Dated Jan. 12, 1855. E. GILCHRIST, Clerk.
JACOB WEART, Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT MARTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of E. F. MARBURY, Esq., No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 1, 1855.
JAMES JENKINS, } Administrators.
mh2-law6mS JANE MARTIN, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN F. MERRIMAN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 68 Remsen-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated Nov. 17, 1854.
WILLIAM E. MERRIMAN,
[illegible] Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CRINES DUBOIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FANCHER & EAGER, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1854.
SARAH VEITCH,
d1-law6m* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM GUHRAUER, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. [illegible] Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated Oct. 28, 1854.
n1-law6m* ELIZA E. GUHRAUER, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID W. MURPHY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN C. SMITH, Esq., No. 9 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 14, 1854.
s20-law6m* HENRY OAKEY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN LAIRD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the store of William B. McKinnon, No. 17 Carmine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1854.
d23-law6m* JANE LAIRD, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL PRICE, late steamboat engineer on Long Island Sound, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of A. G. HAMMOND, No. 22 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 8, 1855. SAMUEL CARTER, Executor.
ja9-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE WENT, sometimes called Wint, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of RESOLVERT STEPHENS, No. 203 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New-York Dec. 8, 1854.
RESOLVERT STEPHENS, } Executors.
d9-law6m* JAMES ROWE. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against OTIS C. LOVETT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of SOUTHWICK & PHELPS, No. 209 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 8, 1854.
ELIAB T. GRANT, } Administrators.
n9-law6m* LUCY C. LOVETT, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES B. TURNER, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN C. SMITH, No. 9 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 27, 1854. STEPHEN B. TURNER,
d30-law6m* Administrator of Charles B. Turner, dec'd.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER.—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK A. GEBHARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of FIELD & SLUYTER, No. 69 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 8, 1855.
JAMES S. SLUYTER, } Administrators.
f9-law6mS MARGARET W. GEBHARD, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. SCHOTT, late of the City of New-York, tobacconist, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the place of business of JAMES L. SCHOTT, No. 177 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1854.
CATHARINE A. SCHOTT, Administratrix.
JAMES L. SCHOTT, Administrator.
s15-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PEDROUCELLI, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of CATHARINE PEDROUCELLI, No. 267 Grand-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 19, 1854.
WILLIAM STARRS, } Adm'rs.
d22-law6m* CATHARINE PEDROUCELLI, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN J. DAVIS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of Isaac Moses, No. 33 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 1, 1855. ANN ELIZA DAVIS, Administratrix.
f2-law6mS

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEATING AND FURNISHING WARD SCHOOL NO. 42, TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—Sealed proposals will be received until FRIDAY, 30th inst., [illegible] P. M., at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., directed "Proposals to School Officers of XXIst Ward," for furnishing the materials and doing the necessary work for heating the new School Building, No. 42, now erecting in 27th-st., between the 2d and 3d-avs.—excepting for wall pipes, already in. The work and the effectual heating, under all circumstances, to be guaranteed. Also, for the same period, and at the same place, proposals will be received for furnishing the desks, seats and furniture for said building, and also fitting up of the same, together with the platforms for gallery, &c., according to the plans and specifications, which may be seen at the office of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, corner of Barclay and Broadway, of whom, and JOHN STEPHENSON, Esq., No. 67 East 27th-st., any information desired may be obtained. The materials and work to be of the best quality. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of Board of School Officers XXIst Ward.
J. DAVENPORT, Chairman of Building Committee.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed estimates for GRADING and PAVING DIVISION-AVENUE in the city of Brooklyn, from the pavement at the end of South 6th-st. to the plank-road at East New-York, and for FLAGGING in one course a strip four feet wide through each of the sidewalks thereof from the aforesaid pavement easterly to Madison-st., will be received by the undersigned Commissioners appointed for that purpose by an act of the Legislature of this State, at the office of SAMUEL M. MEEKER in the Williamsburg City Bank Building, corner of 1st and South 7th-sts., in the City of Brooklyn, until Monday the [illegible] day of March inst.; the work to be done and materials furnished in strict conformity with the profiles and specifications deposited in said office. The avenue will be divided into four sections designated by the profiles and specifications, and contractors will estimate for each separately.—Dated March 6, 1855.
JESSE C. SMITH,
RICHARD TEN EYCK, } Commissioners.
ABRAHAM VANDERVOORT.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., BOSTON, Feb. 28, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 20th day of March next, for a loan of SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, upon the Convertible Bonds or Notes of this Company, payable Oct. 1, 1860, and bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent., payable semi-annually. Bonds of this Company due either in April or October next, will be received in payment for this loan, or payment may be made in cash, as follows, viz.: Three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars on the 28th March next, and two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars on 28th September next; or the whole amount may be paid in cash at such times as may be agreed upon, prior to 1st April next. Proposals will be open at this office at 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, 20th March, and the loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders. The Directors reserving the right to discriminate in favor of bids for the largest amounts. By order of the Directors.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR PUTTING ON WINGS AND UPPER STORY on School House in Henry near Pike-st., will be received at the office of the Clerk of Board of Education, agreeably to plans and specifications there deposited, until the 2d of April next.
For further particulars, apply to either of the undersigned.
JAS. P. BROMNER,
DAVID WEBB,
GEO. A. BUCKINGHAM,
JOHN GRAY,
WADE B. WORRELL,
JAS. E. BRINSMADE,
Committee.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 17 Warren-st., corner of Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NO BRITISH ENLISTMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

Strong Letter from John McKeon, United States District Attorney.

Mr. JOHN MCKEON, United States District Attorney for this district, yesterday addressed the following communication to the United States Marshal, in reference to the rendezvous recently established in this City for the enlistment of soldiers to fight against Russia in the service of the Allies. We have already published a statement o the fact that such a rendezvous has been established near the City Hall. Mr. MCKEON considers the act a clear infringement of the Neutrality Laws:

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF N. Y., U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, March 23, 1855.

SIR: From the Newspapers during the last few days and from other sources, I am inclined to believe that persons in this City are engaged in recruiting men and shipping them to some place out of the jurisdiction of the United States with the intent there to be formed into regiments to serve in the present war of France, England and their allies, against Russia.

The United States are happily at peace with all the Nations of the world. The continuance of peace to our country depends upon the strict enforcement of the neutrality laws to their fullest extent. This duty we owe to ourselves and to all Nations with whom we are in amity. I beg, therefore, to call your attention to the second section of the Neutrality Act of 1818, which provides that

"If any person shall within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or to enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign Prince, State, Colony, District or people as a soldier, a mariner or seaman on board of any letter of marque or privateer, any person so offending shall be deemed *guilty* of a high misdemeanor, and be fined not exceeding $1,000, and imprisoned not exceeding three years."

I wish you to use such measures as may be at your command to prevent any violation of the laws of the United States which are passed to preserve our neutrality.

I will cheerfully coöperate with you in such measures as you may adopt to prevent the infraction of this important safe-guard to our national peace and prosperity.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOHN McKEON, U. S. District Attorney.

A Bold Highway Robbery.

Yesterday morning a rough looking fellow, calling himself PAT BRENNAN, was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs Police Court, charged with being concerned in the commission of a bold highway robbery. Near 10 o'clock on Thursday night, while Officer SLATER was patroling the upper part of the Fifth Ward, he heard cries of help. Hastening to the spot where the cries sounded, he found two robbers holding a man, while a third was rifling his pockets.

As the officers approached the parties, on West Broadway near Lispenard-street, they separated, and the principal of the gang fled through an alley-way and darted over the fence of a yard in the rear of dwelling-house No. 109 Canal-street. Meanwhile, Officer SLATER pursued the rogue over the fences and succeeded in capturing him, but upon returning, it was found that the accomplices had made their escape and had also spirited away the victim. The prisoner was locked up in the Station-house, and the Officer subsequently searched the yard where BRENNAN was taken into custody, and found two half-eagles, a portion of the plunder. BRENNAN was temporarily committed.

The Street-Sweeping Machines—Mayor Wood a Witness.

The capacities and powers of the new patent street sweeping machines, (which have been in operation in the Second Ward for the past week,) were tested last night in John-street and other streets in the Second Ward, in the presence of Mayor WOOD, the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps and a number of other City officials. The patentees claim that streets, *once cleaned*, can be kept entirely so by these machines, and the experiment last night fully proved the assertion, to the satisfaction of the officials and the large number of other persons present. A petition praying for a contract is now in circulation in the Second Ward.

Recovery of a Wife.

His Honor, the worthy Mayor of our unworthy City, is never heedless of the grievances of others who apply to him for redress or advice, even though the matter complained of be not within his special department, or from among his own constituency. A disconsolate husband wrote him from Boston a day or two since, to hunt up and return him his wife, who he *believed* to be somewhere in this City. The Mayor caused search to be made for the fair one. She was finally found and restored to her husband, who has returned an acknowledgment of her receipt in very touching language.

Blowing Up.

QUINN of rock blasting notoriety figures again on the Mayor's complaint book. Various complaints have been lodged against him, and for the past three years he has been a terror in the neighborhood, through which his contracts extend. Having escaped punishment for causing, through his carelessness, a child's arm to be broken, a few day's since, he is now represented, as pursuing the same course in blasting rocks in Forty-first-street without covering them as the law requires.

The Market Bank Embezzlement.

The examination which recently took place before Justice CONNOLLY, in regard to the charge against SACKETT, for embezzling the funds of the Market Bank, was closed several weeks ago, but as yet no decision has been rendered by the Magistrate. It will probably be given to the public in the early part of the coming week.

The Flin White Diamond Case.

In regard to the criminal charge pending against FLIN WHITE for embezzling $4,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry from Mr. TAYLOR, in Chambers-street, an investigation was to have taken place yesterday before Justice CONNOLLY. Owing, however, to the absence of counsel, the hearing was further postponed to some day next week.

☞ The Marine Court, it is supposed, will this day deliver its decision in the DAILY TIMES Contempt case.

☞ The steamships for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond will hereafter leave at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Poole Murder—Morrissey on Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—March 23.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

In the matter of John Morrissey and others.—John Morrissey, John Hyler and Cornelius Linn, were brought before Judge Morris this morning on *habeas corpus*. The District Attorney, A. Oakey Hall, being engaged, the consideration of the *habeas corpus* was adjourned till this morning at half-past nine.

The object of bringing the prisoners up on *habeas corpus*, is to compel their examination by the Coroner, to which they claim to be entitled. It is not proposed to request to have them admitted to bail.

Caution to Furious Drivers.

Yesterday morning two young men, named Walter Jewell and John Ecks, were taken before Justice Bogart by the Police of the Sixth District, charged with driving a light wagon through the streets at a furious rate of speed. It was proved that they ran over Mr. W. A. Scott, but only caused slight injuries. The magistrate ordered each of the reckless fellows to pay a fine of $4, which they did and were discharged.

Fatal Fall on a Curbstone.

Yesterday morning, Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest at No. [illegible] Seventh-street, on the body of a man named Michael Higgins, who came to his death by injuries received several days ago. From the testimony, it appears, that while deceased was walking home under the influence of the "ardent," he made a misstep, and fell heavily against the curbstone, producing severe injuries. The Jury rendered a verdict accordingly. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and aged forty-four years.

CENTRAL PARK.

Message of Mayor Wood to the Common Council.

The Mayor sent the following communication to the Board of Councilmen last evening:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1855.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Councilmen passed April 3, 1854, a resolution memorializing the Legislature to curtail the dimensions of the proposed Central Park. This resolution was introduced by a lengthy report from the then Committee on Lands and Places, the statements and arguments of which no doubt influenced its passage. The subject remained without further action during the whole of the term of the late Common Council, and until the 15th March instant, when the Board of Aldermen, without awaiting your decision on the same subject, now under deliberation, passed the proposition of the Councilmen of last year.

This resolution has been laid before me for my approval, which after deliberation and a careful examination of the facts and arguments set forth in the report, I find it impossible to give, consistent with my own convictions of our duty. Though it proposes only to take from the Central Park a portion of the area agreed upon, still it will be in effect a blow at the whole.

Any proposition having for its aim an interference with the work as originally devised, and which will encourage delay and retard the proceedings of the commission, already too long protracted, will, in my opinion, jeopard the success of the most intelligent, philanthropic and patriotic public enterprise which has been undertaken by the people of this City since the introduction of the waters of the Croton River. I had supposed that the necessity for defending the Central Park had ceased; that the opposition before raised had subsided, and that time and reflection had enabled all to appreciate its advantages, not only to the present but to all succeeding generations. In my second message to the Common Council of January 11 last, in alluding to the subject, I say, "There can be no doubt as to the necessity of some such park conveniently located on this Island. In my opinion, future generations, who are to pay the expense, will have good reasons for reflecting upon us if we permitted the entire Island to be taken possession of by population, without some spot like this devoted to rural beauty, healthful recreation, and pure atmosphere. These views have been confirmed by subsequent observation. The opportunities which the duties of my office give for a survey of this great City—its vast financial, commercial and manufacturing advantages—the inherent seeds it contains of a growth far beyond the comprehension of the most visionary enthusiast—all force upon me the necessity of some such reservation. We will be derelict if by any narrow or selfish feeling of present saving we deprive the teeming millions yet to inhabit and toil upon this Island of one place not given up to Mammon, where they can, even if but for one day in the year, observe and worship nature untarnished by conflict with art. To admit the necessity of a great Park, and to assert that this will be too large, is in my opinion an exceedingly limited view of the question, and entirely unworthy of even the present position of this metropolis, to say nothing of a destiny now opening so brilliantly before us. Let us not follow our Dutch ancestors in their views of municipal prudence, who considered cow-paths as proper sites for streets and avenues, inasmuch as *they saved the necessary expenses of surveys, &c.* To have suggested to the original Knickerbockers the propriety of laying out and regulating wide and evenly-graded streets, commensurate to the wants of the City as it now is, would have been met by the wise fathers of that day with arguments derived from the same principles and views as are now used with reference to this subject by its opponents. Let New-York follow up the noble spirit asserted so boldly in the introduction of the Croton Water. The forethought and comprehensive policy embodied in that masterly proposition is now universally respected and admired, as will be at no distant day that to open Central Park. Being imbued with these sentiments, I can never give my consent to any measure which will throw any obstacle in its way, much less to abolish or curtail it. But, admitting the Park too large, and that it should be diminished, this resolution proposes to do it in an improper manner, inasmuch as it asks that the only portion of it that can be accessible to the foot passenger now, shall be lopped off, and in fact, remove it nearly a mile further off from the present densely populated part of the City. This resolution asks that instead of Fifty-ninth-street, Seventy-second-street shall be the lower boundary; or, in other words, that the Park shall be removed thirteen blocks further into the interior, and at present almost uninhabited part of the island. If there is to be a curtailment, let it be rather from the other end. Instead of lopping off the lower and most accessible part, take it from the upper portion. Besides these objections, there are others entitled to weight. Many lots comprehended within the part to be cut off were purchased of the Corporation, under its sales at auction, anterior to the passage of the Act for this Park. These have been relinquished to the City, the purchase money repaid to the buyers by order of the Common Council. And again owners of lots within the area proposed to be taken would in my opinion have just claims against the City for any damages that they may have suffered in consequence of closing to them all opportunities for improvements, enjoyment, or favorable sales, by the existing Act to take possession of their lots for public purposes. The damages arising from the passage of this resolution may amount to nearly as much as the expense to the City of the land to be taken by it. Inasmuch as the action of the Board of Aldermen was passed upon the report referred to without any report of their own Committee, it may not be improper for me to correct some of its errors of facts. I am the more induced to this, as it is evident that the public have been misled by this report. It states that the area of the Park, excluding the State Arsenal and the Reservoir, will be 750 acres; that the number of building lots comprehended will be 13,391, and that the total cost cannot be less than $15,000,000. These statements are erroneous, as will be shown by the following extracts from my message, before referred to, which contains reliable and authentic data and information upon these points:

"It will be remembered that this Park is to be bounded south by Fifty-ninth-street, north by One Hundred and Sixth-street, east by the Fifth-avenue, and west by the Eighth-avenue; and will comprehend an area of seven hundred and seventy-six acres, say......776

From which deduct, State Arsenal	14	
Croton Reservoir	38	
Proposed Reservoir	112	
Streets and Avenues	190	
Belonging to the City	34	388
Leaving to be paid for—acres		388

Which, by estimating at sixteen lots per acre, makes six thousand two hundred and eight lots to be paid for by the City, and by assessments upon contiguous property. The important question of the valuation of these lots has not as yet been positively fixed by the Commissioners. The subject is now before them, and I advise all who are interested to appear at their office. Another question of much public interest, in connection with this matter, is the territorial limit to which the Commissioners shall extend their assessments upon property of individuals, and what proportion of the whole cost shall be made a tax upon the *City*.

These questions are entirely under the control of the Commissioners. I am informed, unofficially, that the disposition of the Board is to extend the area of assessment three blocks east and west, and a greater distance north and south; and to make two-thirds of the whole cost payable by the *City*. If this be the determination, it can be easily ascertained about what sum the Park will cost. Estimating the average value of the land at $500 per lot—a liberal estimate—the whole cost would be $3,104,000; deduct one-third to be paid by individuals whose property is supposed to be benefited, it will leave $2,069,000 to be paid for by the City.

Much surprise is manifested at the apparent delay of the Commissioners. I am without any official information as to their proceedings. The whole scope of their duties appears to me to be very ample and easily accomplished. I do not see any reason why they should consume so long a time. As far as my inquiry has extended, I have been unable to discover in any quarter information of what has been done, or is being done by them, beyond what is contained in this extract from my Message of January 11. The Counsel to the Corporation has volunteered his services to the Board without compensation, and has, with commendable liberality, furnished gratuitously much valuable information tending to facilitate the work, and give the people speedy possession of its promised advantages. Had all interested evinced as much enthusiasm in its favor, I am quite certain many hundred workmen and laborers would now be employed towards its completion.

For these reasons, herein briefly and imperfectly set forth, I cannot sign this resolution. It appears to me to have been passed under a misapprehension of the facts.

With respect for the opinion of others who differ with me, and with a repugnance to the position of apparent hostility to the action of the Common Council which my duty forces upon me, I beg leave to return the resolution to decrease Central Park without my approval.

Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Fell Dead.

Yesterday evening a middle-aged man of decent appearance suddenly fell to the pavement in Fulton-street, and died instantly. The body was conveyed to the Coroner Office in Chambers-street, where an inquest will be held this forenoon.

[Communicated.]

Dr. Hunter on Consumption in Children.

LETTER NO. XII.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

GENTLEMEN: In this letter I purpose to point out the frequency of Consumption in childhood, and to describe the causes which produce it, and the symptoms by which it may be known.

It is a prevailing opinion, but one wholly incorrect, that Consumption is most common between the ages of twenty and thirty. If we speak only of this disease in the adult, or in those above fifteen years, this is correct; but there is no period of human life during which Consumption is so prevalent or so fatal as between the ages of *three* and *fifteen* years. Dr. PAPAVOINE found, that of nine hundred and twenty deaths occurring in one of the public hospitals for children in Paris, five hundred and thirty-eight—more than one-half—were from consumptive disease.

The common belief that Consumption is a disease derived only from *inheritance*, is a gross error. It is, in nine cases out of ten, the offspring of *our habits of life*. In a few instances tubercles have been found in infants at birth, but never unless the mother was suffering from confirmed Consumption. With her whole system, and the blood by which the infant is nurtured, saturated by the tuberculous poison generated in the lungs, it is easy to understand how this connection should exist between mother and child. But that a parent who is not suffering from Consumption in her own person can convey it to her child, is an absurdity—as great as to assume that she could convey small-pox without having that disease. Children have been born with their whole bodies studded over with the pustules of small-pox, but this proves no more than the *possibility* of transmission when the parent has the disease, since, in every such case, the mother was suffering from it. If a child is born of a parent in health, it can only have Consumption from the operation of causes as entirely independent of its parentage as those which produce inflammation or fever.

This brings us to a consideration of what causes will produce Consumption in children. Among the *poor*, *impure air*, from living in narrow alleys, and in dark and ill-ventilated apartments—*want of cleanliness*, which still further adds to the impurity of the air—*bad food*, which prevents the full strength of the system being developed—and *insufficient clothing*, which exposes them to colds and inflammations—are ever in operation; and here these are the four great causes which engender Consumption. Among the *rich* these causes are only varied. Instead of spending half their time out of doors for *air* and *exercise*, they are enervated by confinement in hot nurseries. If they do not want for food, its *quality* is equally pernicious. In too many instances they are allowed all the varieties of the table, and in addition pampered with sweetmeats and luxuries. If they do not want for clothing, the custom of dressing children with *bare* necks and limbs exposes them to still greater injury. When the limbs are *cold* and *blue* from want of circulation, the vital organs of the body—the lungs, heart, liver and stomach—are overloaded with blood, and in a state of irritation. Almost all *colds*, croups and inflammations are caused by this exposure of the extremities. Dress is an altar upon which the fond but injudicious mother daily offers her child a sacrifice to the evil spirit of *fashion!*

In children Consumption does not manifest itself by active symptoms; but there are certain signs by which its destructive influence on their health may be known. Whenever you find a child subject to *eruptions* about the face, with *puffy and chapped* lips, and attended by *wasting*, you may suspect the cause to be in the lungs. There is a peculiar inflammation of the *eyes*, causing great *dread of the light*, and a constant desire to bury the face in a pillow. In other instances we find pustules about the edges of the eyelids, or, eruptions behind the ears, swelling of the glands of the neck, or soreness and running from the nose—all of which clearly point us to an unhealthy state of the *general system*, which too often springs from the presence of the tubercles in the lungs.

Though no child can be long subjected to bad air and insufficient food, clothing and exercise, without engendering Consumption, there is a great difference in their liability to suffer from these influences. Those most liable are remarkable for intelligence beyond their years—for ardent affections, and lively imaginative minds. Hence the truth of the old adage—that such children are "*too wise to live.*" Children having a pale, *pasty* complexion, and those with large heads and small chests, are also very liable to suffer from disease of the lungs.

After Consumption in the child is fully established, its symptoms are very mild; there is no *spitting of blood*, or if so, very rarely. The cough occurs in paroxysms; but it is not sufficiently urgent or distressing to awaken a suspicion of its cause. The *matter* forced up from the lungs is invariably *swallowed*, and therefore excites no alarm. Instead of night-sweats, we find a *moistery* on the forehead and temples, and about the neck. The slight *fever* that exists is too commonly ascribed to "*worms*," or to some disorder of the stomach. There is often *diarrhœa*, but its connection with the lungs is entirely overlooked, and generally, when asleep, the child is observed to breathe quicker than natural. But the chief sign of this disease is the gradual *wasting away* of the flesh and strength. A change of *air* or of *diet* may stay the wasting for a few weeks, but the improvement is only temporary; death soon follows from "*diarrhœa*" or "*fever.*"

In the treatment of this disease in children under 4 or 5 years of age, we experience much difficulty from their unwillingness to use the *Inhaler*; but above this age there is, perhaps, no disease that yields more promptly to treatment. I have many little patients, from 5 years upwards, who delight in the use of the inhaling instrument as an amusement. Under 4 or 5 years, we are compelled to *medicate the air of the nursery*; and thus, by compelling the child to breathe only a medicated air, we can act most powerfully on the diseased surface of the lungs. The changes in the system of the child are so rapid, and their vitality so great, that recovery is much more speedy than in the adult.

In my next letter I shall consider the remaining two forms of Consumption.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs.
No. 828 Broadway, New-York, March 20, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—In all Rheumatic cases, whether chronic or recent; in pains of the bones, joints, and limbs; in colds and influenza, there is no medicine at all to be compared to them. Their great sale is a sufficient proof of their invaluable medicinal qualities. They act as a purgative, but they also induce a gentle *perspiration where it is required*; and by their use in colds, influenza and coughs, they prevent fevers and those other difficulties so often arising from neglected colds at this *season of the year*. Those who are troubled with a continuous tickling in the throat, will find one dose of five pills often cures them at once—thus saving a world of trouble and inconvenience. For 25 years I have used Brandreth's Pills when sick, and they always cured me. I confidently recommend them, because I fully believe they are capable to cure every disease—*all having the same origin, and arising from impurity* or imperfectly circulating blood. All who have used them have been benefited, none injured. By vomiting, sweating, or purging, nature throws out diseases *from the human body*; and no cure of diseased action can be effected any other way. Brandreth's Pills have *this three-fold action: If the patient requires an emetic* they act as one; if a purge, they effectually purge; if *the pores of the skin are closed, they break up* the congestion and a profuse sweat takes place.

Those who have become well acquainted with their value, thank God, because experience has proved that with Brandreth Pills in their possession, they have combated successfully diseases which have too frequently occasioned death to others similarly situated. Brandreth's Pills are, indeed, life-saving, time-saving, and health-restoring. The Public's servant,

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1855. B. BRANDRETH.

Brandreth's Pills are sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at the principal office, Brandreth's Building, entrance No. 43 Canal-street; also at the branch offices, Nos. 241 Hudson-street and 274 Bowery.

The genuine Brandreth's Pills may also be had of D. D. WRIGHT, No. 56 Houston-street, corner of Lewis.

[Advertisement.]

FEVER AND AGUE.—Read the testimony of HON. R. B. COLEMAN, of the Astor House, in favor of DESHLER'S Anti-periodic, or Fever and Ague Pills:

ASTOR HOUSE, Dec. 15, 1854.

CHARLES D. DESHLER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I will not claim the $500 you agreed to give me if your medicine did not cure me, being sufficiently remunerated by a perfect recovery. I was troubled for several months with jaundice, bilious fever, and fever and ague. Your pills performed a perfect cure by their use through a single course. They were recommended to me by a friend, to whom I feel greatly obliged. I shall recommend them with perfect confidence in all cases of a similar character. Truly yours, R. B. COLEMAN.

Sold by all the druggists; also, at wholesale and retail, by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Wholesale Depôt, No. 241 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The law of fixtures and other property, partaking both of a real and a personal nature, comprising the law relating to annexations to the freehold in general, as also emblements, charters, heir-looms, &c., with an appendix containing practical rules and directions respecting the removal, purchase, valuation, &c., of fixtures between landlord and tenant, and between out-going and in-coming tenants, by JOSEPH FERARD, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, from the latest English edition, with notes and references to American authorities. By WILLIAM HOGAN, Counselor-at-Law, second edition, just published, price $3, and for sale by BANKS, GOULD & Co., No. 144 Nassau-street, New-York, and No 475 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Why is it that Professor HOLLOWAY has been presented to most of the potentates of Europe? Because the public are not deceived in the intrinsic worth of these famous medicines. Almost any case of asthma, or settled cold on the chest, is soon cured by rubbing in plenty of the Ointment and using the Pills. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

600 POUNDS OF YOUNG GIRL!—The mammoth girl at BARNUM'S MUSEUM actually weighs 600 pounds and requires 150 yards of stuff in her daily clothing. She is a stupendous fragment of good-looking humanity—a genuine boulder of the precious ore of mortality. Go and see her. "The Soldier's Daughter" is to be played at BARNUM'S this afternoon, and the "Old Brewery," for the last time, this evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ A mass meeting of the citizens of Hoboken will be held this evening at the Town Hall, to obtain an expression of public feeling in relation to the question of charter or no charter.

The Bergen Explosion.

No further deaths have been reported of those who were injured at the explosion at the fire-works at Greenville on Wednesday.

Launch.

The bark *Ricot*, built for Messrs. DOVALE & Co., of New-York, by Mr. EDWARD F. WILLIAMS, Eastern District of Brooklyn, will be launched this day, at 1 o'clock. The dimensions of this vessel, are 120 feet keel, 28 beam and 11 feet hold. She is intended for the New-York and Spanish Main trade.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, March 22, by Rev. Dr. Thompson, GEORGE STANTON AVERY to Miss MARY JANE MCELROY, all of this City.

In Newark, N. J., at Trinity Church, on Monday, March 19, by Rev. Mr. Henderson, W. F. ADAMS to EMMA C. BOLLES, daughter of Nathan Bolles, Esq.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

On Tuesday evening, March 20, by Rev. Charles Seidel, Mr. G. W. HOPE, of Easton, Penn., to Miss ARAVESTA L. DIXON, of Bethlehem.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, March 23, of measles, ELIZA ARDELIA, youngest daughter of John O. and Abby A. Bush, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her parents, No. 26 Varick-st., without further notice, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Friday, March 23, of debility, Miss MARGARET HARROLD, in the 63d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of S. L. Fowler, No. 246 Division-st. Her remains will be taken to Glen Cove, L. I., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 23, HERBERT ASHHEAD, eldest son of Roope and Anna Brocking, aged 5 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, (this day,) from the residence of his father, corner of State and Clinton sts., Brooklyn. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, March 18, at the residence of Benjamin Ellis, of consumption, HARRIETTE E. GILLETTE, aged 20 years.

☞ California papers please copy.

At New-Rochelle, on Friday morning, March 23, BENJAMIN MULLINEAU, infant son of John and Elizabeth Jansen, aged six 6 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M., this day, at New-Rochelle, without further notice.

At Yonkers, on Saturday, March 17, PRUDENCE, wife of Isaac Tyler, in the 79th year of her age, formerly of New-York.

Her remains were taken to Bedford, Westchester County, for interment.

☞ Albany and Michigan papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 21, HILA BERRY, wife of John C. Morrison, aged 40 years.

The friends of the family, of her son, Christian B. Morrison, and of her sons-in-law, Adam W. Spies, Elisha Robbins, William Post and Pierre Humbert, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 57 East 20th-st., on the afternoon of Saturday, the 24th inst., at 4 o'clock.

In Jersey City, on Wednesday, March 22, JANE, twin daughter of Charles H. and Jessie Murray, aged 1 year, 5 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 25th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No. 99 York, corner of Vanvorst-st.

At Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday morning, March 21, MARY MATILDA PAYTON, daughter of Edmund H. Payton, aged 22 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father in South Bergen, N. J., near Newark Plank-road, on Sunday next, at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange... MARCH 23.

$2,000 New-York 5s, '58	100	100 Canton Co. ... c	28
1,000 Ill. Int. Imp. S. '47	94	100 do ... b60	28½
4,000 do	93½	200 do	27¾
6,000 do	93	140 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	93
3,500 Ill. Int. Stock	63½	200 do	93½
5,500 Indiana State 5s. s3	85	100 do ... b10	93½
17,000 Missouri 6s	94½	100 do ... s30	93
5,000 do ... b60	94½	50 do ... b60	93½
1,000 do ... b30	94½	600 Erie Railroad ... s3	48
5,000 do ... s30	94	100 do ... s30	48
12,000 Virginia 6s	96½	100 do ... b60	48
15,000 do ... b30	96½	50 do ... b15	48
1,000 do	96	50 do ... b60	48
1,000 Louisiana 6s	91	100 do ... b7	48
11,000 do	91	350 do	48
10,000 Erie Bds. of '75 b30	87	50 Harlem Railroad ... b30	33
6,000 do	87	300 do ... s3	32½
3,000 H. Riv. 3d Mtge. bs. b3	76	200 do ... b30	33
1,000 Pen. Bds. 1st issue	104	100 do ... b7	32
5,000 Ill C. R.R. Bs. ... s30	82	200 do	32
3,000 do	82	150 Reading Railroad ... s30	84
10,000 do ... b30	82	100 do ... s3	84
3,000 do ... c	82	700 do	84
4,000 N.Y.C. R.R. Bs. s3	92	400 do ... b60	84½
3,000 do	92	100 do ... b30	84
5,000 do	93	25 Galena & Chicago R. R.	95
1,100 N. Y. Cen. 7s	101½	100 Ills. Cen. R. R. $20 stk.	95½
50 Bank New-York	117	235 Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	78
50 Ill. Cen. Railroad	97½	100 do ... b15	78
24 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	126	50 do	77
10 Merchants' Ex. Bank	106	150 do	77
12 Hanover Bank	96	50 do ... b10	77
10 Metropolitan Bank	109	52 Chicago & R.I. R. R.	90
5 Continental Bank	104	34 do	91
10 Ohio Life & Trust Co	98	100 Hudson River R. R.	41½
200 Nic. Transit Co. ... b3	17	100 do ... b30	42
200 do ... b30	17	200 do ... s3	42
100 do ... s3	16	300 do ... s30	42
100 do ... s15	16	150 do ... c	42
300 do ... s3	16	5 Michigan Central R.R.	90
100 do ... s3	16	5 Michigan South'n R R.	91
300 Cumb. Coal Co. ... s3	34	10 Mich. S. Construction	85
100 do ... bnw	34	35 N. Ind. Construction	85
100 do ... b15	34	6 Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.	106
100 do ... s30	34		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$7,000 N. Y. Central R. R. 7s	Int. added.	101½
2,000 Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Incomes	do	78½
5,000 Covington and Lex. R. R. Incomes	do	75
10 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co.		40
20 do. Granite Fire Insurance Co.		88
50 do. Florence and Keyport Co.		4
100 do. Parker Vein Coal Co.		14
100 do. Hudson River Railroad Co.		42

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Virginia 6s	96½	300 Erie Railroad	48½
10,000 Louisiana 6s	92	100 do ... b30	48
1,000 Hud. Riv. 2d M. B.	77	40 Galena & Chic. R. R.	95
1,000 Erie Con. Bds. '62	91	200 Harlem Railroad	32
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Frld. Bs	73	200 Reading Railroad	84
5,000 do ... b30	73	200 do ... b3	84
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	82	100 do ... s3	83
300 N. Y. Cen. 7s	101	100 do ... b30	84
10 Hanover Bank	96	100 do ... s30	83
100 Nicara. Trans. Co.	16	100 do	83
100 Cumber'd Coal Co. ... s3	34	50 Hudson River R. R.	42
100 do	34	50 do	42
100 do ... b60	34	100 Mich. South. R. R.	91
30 do	33	5 do	92
100 do ... b30	34	20 Clev. & Toledo R. R.	77
68 New-York Cen. R. R.	93	100 do ... s30	77
50 do ... b60	93	50 do	77

FRIDAY, March 23—6 P. M.

The Stock Board sales to-day were pretty large,—and a slightly better feeling pervaded the market. The business was heaviest in State stocks. The latest sales of N. Y. Fives of 1855 were at 100; Louisiana Sixes at 92—½ advance as compared with yesterday's Second Board prices; Virginia Sixes at 96½—½ advance; Illinois Interest Improvement, 1847, at 93; Missouri Sixes at 94½—¼ decline from yesterday's First Board sales; Indiana Fives at 85; and Illinois Interest at 63½. The activity was less evident in Railway bonds and stocks. Prices of these, however, ruled, if anything, in favor of sellers. Hudson River Third Mortgage closed at 77—½ advance over yesterday's latest sales; Erie bonds of 1875 at 87½; New-York Central at 93½—¼ advance; New-York Central Sevens at 91; Illinois Central bonds at 82½—½ advance; Hudson River at 42½—⅝ advance; Michigan Southern at 92—½ advance; Galena and Chicago at 95½—½ advance; Cleveland and Toledo at 77½—½ advance; Erie 48¼; Harlem 32½; Reading at 83½; Cumberland Coal Co. at 33½; and Nicaragua Transit Co. at 16½. The *Atlantic's* absence induced some hesitation in purchasing.

The *Hermann*, sailing to-morrow for Southampton and Bremen, takes out a very moderate amount in Specie. Exchange closed rather feebly—the highest previous rates having been scarcely sustained.

The Foreign Dry Goods Import this week shows an increase over last, but is not as large as that during the corresponding week of 1854. The total entries for the present week are $944,253, against $1,365,823 the same week last March. We append the summary:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHD'N. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	437	$154,778	35	$11,798	179	$45,089
Man. of Cotton	410	128,980	41	10,862	405	86,420
Man. of Silk	646	343,471	802	24,630	248	70,180
Man. of Flax	352	83,865	16	2,606	195	42,582
Miscellaneous	254	145,912	17	5,136	498	29,084
Total	2,069	$889,006	916	$55,247	1,328	$273,382
		55,247				889,006
Total entries		$944,253	Total marketed			$1,162,388

The following is to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office: Received, $98,181 49; paid, $80,311 78; balance, $4,462,266 45; paid for Assay Office, $8,823 40; paid on Disbursing Checks, $29,195 20.

In the general markets the only important changes were in Breadstuffs, flour having been more freely dealt in at very firm prices, and Corn having advanced about one cent ₩ bushel, with sales of all afloat—a very small amount. In the Provision trade, no variation occurred, excepting a slight rise in Pork, which was less abundant and wanted by the trade. The activity in Cotton has partially ceased, operators feeling inclined to rest till the steamer's news comes to hand. Stock, moderate—prices very well sustained.

At the Annual Election for Trustees of the New-York Corn Exchange, held at their rooms March 19, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Nathaniel H. Wolf, William H. Newman, Joseph Ketchum, Alfred Barratt, Edmund Fish, John L. Buckley, N. T. Hubbard, Philetus H. Holt, Walter S. Griffeth, F. W. Guiteau, Henry Suydam, Jr., Isaac T. Frost, John J. Herrick.

At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees the following officers were elected: N. H. WOLF, President; HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., Vice-President; ISAAC T. FROST, Treasurer. Arbitration Committee: Theodore Banks, John B. Wright, Francis P. Sage.

We translate the following information on County Bonds from the last Continental Circular of DE COPPET & Co.:

County Bonds, which offer a sure investment, and in many cases, at comparatively cheap rates, continue to attract attention and to be the object of sustained demand. The County Bonds of the State of Ohio having become very scarce, the demand is shifting more and more toward those of the State of Kentucky. We to-day give place, in our Price Current, to those of the County of Montgomery, Ky., which have lately figured in frequent transactions; also to those of Shelby County, in the State of Tennessee, whose bonds have made their appearance in our market.

The County of Shelby, (Tennessee,) in payment of an equivalent amount of shares in the Memphis and Ohio Railroad Company, has issued its Bonds for $300,000. They bear 6 ₩ cent. interest, are reimbursable in 1874, and payable at New-York, both principal and interest. These Bonds have been issued in virtue of legislative enactments, decisions and guarantees enumerated below. We give them at length, because they apply *equally to the Bonds of all the cities and counties of* the State of Tennessee, issued for railroads, and because they differ in some points from the laws in relation to similar matters now in force in the States of Ohio and Kentucky, *and already detailed by us. These laws are:* First, An act of Legislature authorizing the County of Shelby to subscribe in the amount of $300,000 to the capital in shares of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, *after an approving vote in a preliminary meeting*, and after thirty days' notice given.

In no case can the County contract loans exceeding the fifteenth part of its taxable property. Next, a legislative enactment which declares legal and valid the approving vote that had been given, and authorizes the county to issue bonds at 6 ₩ cent., reimbursable in 1874, and payable at New-York, in payment of shares, instead of paying them in thirds, in three annual payments. Before the completion of the Railroad, and in order to provide for the regular payment of the interest, a tax shall be raised on all the taxable property of the county, and in the same manner as the State tax is raised. The collector of this tax must give security for the faithful discharge of his duty. In case of temporary lack of funds, the County Commissioners are authorized to borrow the amount required, on the credit of the county.

After the completion of the Railroad, should the dividends not prove sufficient for the purpose, an additional tax will be raised, ample enough to meet the Bonds at maturity, by means of a sinking fund. The Commissioners may, if they should see fit, raise a tax sufficient to redeem the Bonds at the end of six years. In that case, the contributors will receive in payment Railroad shares. The county shall also be at liberty to redeem the Bonds by the sale of shares.

Finally, the Railroad Company receives the Bonds in payment for shares, and may then dispose of them to suit its best interests.

The County of Shelby has no other debt than the $300,000 above mentioned. It is advantageously situated on the Mississippi River, in the southwestern part of the State. It has a population of about 32,000; the taxable property amounts to $17,250,000. Memphis, its capital city, is destined to become the terminus of several Railroads.

From the Evening Express.

Messrs. DENNING, DUER and GEO. CURTIS, to whom was referred the subject matter in dispute between Messrs. JACOB LITTLE & Co., and Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, respecting the non-delivery of 60 shares of Delaware and Hudson stock, by the latter, have decided in favor of Mr. DRAPER, on the ground, as we understand, of neglect on the part of LITTLE & Co., in not complying literally with the terms of sale.

Markets, by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 22.

Our COTTON market is firm. Sales to-day of 4,000 bales. Middling, 8½c.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, March 22.

The COTTON market is firm. Sales for the week have been 12,000 bales, and the receipts 14,500. The stock, exclusive of shipboard, is 31,500 bales. RICE—The market is dull with a declining tendency. Prices range from 4c.@5¼c. ₩ lb. The stock is 3,400 tcs.

MOBILE, Friday, March 23.

The COTTON market is firm. Sales for the week 14,300 bales. Sales to-day 3,000 bales. We quote middling at 8¾c.@8½c. The stock on hand is 41,050 bales. FREIGHTS are dull—to Liverpool, ⅝c. The rates of EXCHANGE are without alteration.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday—First Board*—$1,000 Allegheny Co. 6s, (Connellsville) 77½; $6,000 Penn. Coup. 5s, 92; $4,000 do., 92½; $500 City 6s, 99½; $2,500 do., (P. R. R.) 93½; $1,800 do., (N. P. R. R.) 93½; $1,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 65½; 28 Penn. R. R. 47½; 10 do. 44½; 200 Morris Canal, 14½; 100 Union Canal, 9½; 100 Reading Railroad, 42½; 200 do., 42; 9 North Liberty Gas, 26; 50 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31½; 15 Schuylkill Bank, C & P., 1; 10 Bank of Kentucky, 106½; 3 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 70; 66 Girard Bank, 12½. *Between Boards*—$1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 75; 100 North Liberty Gas, 25½; 100 Reading Railroad, 41½; 30 Mechanics' Bank, 30½.

Second Board—$200 City 6s, 93½; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 83½; $10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 100; 60 Reading Railroad, 41½; 50 Schuylkill Navigation, 21½; 50 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31½; 50 do., 31½; 200 Morris Canal, 14½; 17 Union Canal, 9½; 1 Union Canal Preferred, 20; Bank of Pennsylvania, 117½; 40 Mechanics' Bank, 30½.

After Board—$1,000 Allegheny County 6s, (Connellsville) 77½; 200 Reading Railroad, 41½; 80 do., 41½; 145 Schuylkill Navigation, 21½; 100 Union Canal, 9½; 2 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 38 S. Garden Insurance, 5.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 117; Philadelphia 6s, 93½@93½; Pennsylvania 5s, 92½@92½; Reading Railroad, 41½@41½; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 82½@83½; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '43, 89@90½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44@44½; Morris Canal, 14@14½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 77@77½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 21½@21½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31@31½; Long Island Railroad, 16½@16½; Vicksburg Railroad, 9@10; Girard Bank, 12½@12½; Lehigh Zinc, 1½@1½; Union Canal, 9½@9½.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, March 21.

Our COTTON market is firm and tending upwards. Sales 2,750.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Pragnia, from Bermuda—Capt. Ross, of schr. Marietta, condemned; Capt. Pendleton, of bark Suwarrow, do.; Dr. Bettelheim.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 5 59 | Sun sets...... 6 15 | Moon sets.... morn.

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...10 36 | Gov. Island..12 3 | Hell Gate..... 1 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

Cleared.

Steamship Hermann, Higgins, Bremen, C. H. Sands.

Ships St. Charles, Conway, New-Orleans, Stanton & Thompson; Sumeda, Knight, Havana, Walsh & Co; Ratifier, Brown, Havre, R. Whitlock; Simoon, Smith, London, E. Windford.

Barks Lily, Abbott, Gothenberg, Funche & Meincke; W. G. Hichborn, Randell, Oporto, Walsh & Co.

Brigs Wastall, Sylvester, White & Duncan; Agnes, Nichols, Cork, J. B. Gager & Co.; B. Franklin, (Br.,) Chester, St. John, F. R., Nevins & Sons.

Schrs. Excel, Brightman, Newport, master; R. H. Huntley, Hammond, Alexandria, Abbott, Dodge & Co.; Nightingale, Hull, Providence, master; E. Bowlbe, (Br.,) Roy, St. John, N. B., D. K. DeWolf; F. F. Randolph, Endicott, Portsmouth, Johnson & Slaght; L. O. Watts, Watts, J. & N. Briggs; J. M. Warren, Chadwick, New-Haven, master; W. H. Bowen, Hallock, Providence, master.

Propeller Beverly, Smith, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson.

Arrived.

Ship Brewster, Weeks, Sagua la Grande 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Storer & Stevens—vessel to Dow, Loud & Co.

Bark Pierre Boyer, Dixer, Cienfuegos March 3, with sugar and cigars to J. W. Elwell & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Rapid, Wilson, for Halifax.

Bark Velocity, Morrill, Savannah 12 ds., with hides, coffee, &c., to Daniel Curtis & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Sea Duck, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Bryant, New-Orleans, 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to N. H. Brigham. Experienced heavy W. and N. W. gales during the last 5 ds., split sails, &c.

Bark Rebecca, Storer, Cienfuegos March 3, with sugar and molasses to M. M. Freeman & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Tobite, Buckman, for Philadelphia.

Brig Colonist, (Br.,) Dunkee, Mayaguez, P. R., 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Cullen & Fisher. Experienced very heavy weather on the passage. 10th inst., lat. 36, lon. 70, in a gale from N. W., shipped a sea which swept the deck of everything movable, and did other damage.

Brig Giuseppina, (Sic.,) Nocoli, Palermo 80 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Robinson & Co. Experienced heavy weather, stove bulwarks, split sails, &c.

Brig Penguin, (Br.,) Wellington, Bermuda 14 ds., with molasses to Middleton & Co.

Brig Kate Heath, Chase, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Martin, Rio & Co.

Brig Avance, (Nor.,) Condrish, Rochelle 74 ds., with brandy, &c., to Funche & Meincke. Experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Brig Abeona, Stallnecht, Jacksonville, E. F., 7 ds., with lumber to R. C. Read. Sld. in co. with schrs. Ambassador and Isabella Coombs, for New-York.

Schr. Abbott Lawrence, Allen, Boston 4 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Packet, (of Hampden,) Dowse, Frankfort 14 ds., with molasses to order.

Schr. Flying Fish, Naylor, Fredericksburg, with flour to master.

Schr. Merchant, Kelly, Wellfleet, with fish.

Schr. Wonder, French, Providence, with mdse.

Schr. Tiger, Laco, Me., Heading.

Schr. Dean, Long, Provincetown, with fish.

Schr. Chas. Allston, Wright, Provincetown, with fish.

WIND—During the day, S. W., and fresh.

Below.

Bark Sea Duck, Bryant, 19 ds. from New-Orleans, to N. H. Brigham—by pilot boat J. M. Waterbury.

Disasters.

Capt Chase, of bark Kate Heath, arr. at this port yesterday, reports; 21st inst., Absecum bearing W., distance 8 miles, passed a fore and aft schr. sunk, all her sails set, and about one-third of her masts out of water.

Spoken, &c.

13th inst., off Gun Key Light, bark Col. Ledyard, from Mobile for New York.

13th inst., 37, lon. 74 40, brig Pulaski, from West Indies for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, March 3, ship Ashburton, Taylor, for Trinidad, to load for Europe. Barks Tattua, Buckman, for Philadelphia 6th; Rebecca Storer, for New-York, 6th; Undine, Godell, do. 6th; David Lapsley, Sumner, do., ldg.; J. M. Moralles, Platt, do. disrg.; Pawtucket, Lewis, do., disrg.; John Gilpin, Gott, for Boston, do.; Indiana, Young, for New-York, ldg.; Louisa Bliss, Heler, for Philadelphia, do.; Virginia Etheridge, Wilkins, for London, wtg. freight; Sophia, (Brem.,) for Bremen, ldg. Brigs Sea Lark, McFarlin, for New-York, wtg. freight; Movancy, Hill, for Philadelphia, ldg.

At Cienfuegos March 8, ship Palmos Coleman, for New-York, arr. on the 5th. Barks Pendleton, Moyes, for New-York, arr. on the 6th; Chanticleer, Pierce, for New-York, to sail on the 10th; Grand Turk, Johnson, for New-York, arr. on the 4th. Brigs Breeze, from and for Philadelphia, arr. on the 6th; Mary ..., arr. on the 6th.

At Bermuda, March 12, bark Sarah Bridge, for New-York in 20 ds. Brig Tornado, for do., unc.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT NATIONAL BABY-SHOW.

AT BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,

In New-York, June 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, 1855. Twenty-one Premiums, amounting, in all, to over $1,000 in Cash.

A portion of the Premiums to be given, if preferred, in GOLD OR SILVER PLATE, at its exact cost.

This BABY SHOW, the first exhibition of the kind ever held in New-York, will be OPEN TO CHILDREN (under 5 years of age) FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Retiring-rooms, cradles, &c., will be provided for ONE HUNDRED BABIES AND THEIR ATTENDANTS.

The Proprietor of the American Museum will pay the following PREMIUMS to Babies exhibited as above:

The finest baby under five years of age ... $100

PREMIUMS UNDER ONE YEAR.

The finest baby under one year ... $50
Second finest do. do. ... 15
Third finest do. do. ... 10

PREMIUMS FROM ONE TO THREE YEARS.

The finest baby of from one to three years ... $50
Second finest do. do. ... 15
Third finest do. do. ... 10

PREMIUMS FROM THREE TO FIVE YEARS.

For the finest baby, of from three to five years ... $50
Second finest do. do. ... 15
Third finest do. do. ... 10

PREMIUMS FOR TWINS.

The finest twins, of any age under five ... $50
Second finest do. do. ... 25
Third finest do. do. ... 10

PREMIUMS FOR TRIPLETS.

The finest triplet (or three at a birth,) any age ... $75
Second finest do. do. do. ... 25
Third finest do. do. do. ... 20

PREMIUMS FOR QUATERNS.

The finest quatern (or four at a birth,) any age ... $100
Second finest do. do. do. ... 50

PREMIUMS FOR FATTEST CHILD.

The fattest child under sixteen years of age ... $50
Second fattest do. do. do. ... 25

DIPLOMAS will be awarded at discretion.

The following ladies have consented to act as JUDGES on the occasion: Mrs W. LELAND, Metropolitan Hotel; Mrs. W. H. BURROUGHS, Irving House; Mrs. L. N. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway; Mrs R. T. TRALL, No. 15 Laight-st.; Mrs. H. WILLIAMSON, No. 150 Barrow-st.; Mrs. J. N. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway.

Exhibitors enter the Museum free—one person only being admitted with each child exhibited. The exhibitor's ticket is not transferable.

All persons competing for the above premiums must obtain a NUMBERED CERTIFICATE, depositing for the same $1, which dollar will be returned on the second day of the Exhibition.

The number of babies exhibited at this Baby-show is limited to ONE HUNDRED and none exhibited that have failed to secure the "Numbered Certificate."

DAYS AND RULES OF EXHIBITION.

TUESDAY, 5th June, 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Babies of all ages exhibited.

WEDNESDAY, 6th June, 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Babies under one year of age exhibited.

THURSDAY, 7th June, 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Babies from one to three years of age, and babies from three to five years of age, exhibited in two different classes.

FRIDAY, 8th June, 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. ALL THE PREMIUM CHILDREN exhibited. Premiums bestowed at 3 o'clock P. M.

The baby taking the HIGHEST PREMIUM ($100) is not eligible to compete for any other premium.

All the TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUATERNS, and FAT CHILDREN, as well as the baby taking the HIGHEST PREMIUM, to be seen on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th June, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

The names of the competing children, or of their parents, may or may not be given for publication, at the option of the parents in question. Each child on exhibition is provided with a NUMBERED BADGE corresponding with the NUMBERED CERTIFICATE, which constitutes all the means of identification demanded by the Judges.

Exhibitors of Twins, Triplets, and Quaterns, must furnish unquestionable testimony from the family physician and other competent authority, that the representations made are strictly correct.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.—On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 28, will be performed for the second time Donizetti's Grand Opera of MARIA DI ROHAN.

Particulars will be given in a future advertisement.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 Broadway.—EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, the new piece entitled the TWO POMPEYS.

Pompey No. 1 ... R. Bishop Buckley.
Pompey No. 2 ... W. Percival.

Introducing several original musical compositions. Also the celebrated challenge duett, from "Le Chalet," &c., &c. Preceding the piece "Ethiopian Minstrelsy." Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, No. 663 Broadway.

PERHAM'S MAMMOTH ETHIOPIAN COMPANY AND BURLESQUE TROUPE.

THE LARGEST EVER ORGANIZED.

Composed of Eighteen of the most talented Vocalists and Instrumentalists, and unexceptionably the very best NEGRO DELINEATORS IN THE PROFESSION.

GRAND ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT

Every evening at 7½ o'clock, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents. Children under 10 years of age half-price.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS STREET—SATURDAY.

Cordial reception of MR. HARRY HALL, whose performance was greeted with hearty applause. He will appear this evening in another character, as Giles in the drama of THE MILLER'S MAID.

Mr. Burton will appear as Sudden, in the comedy of BREACH OF PROMISE.

And also as the Original Jacobs, in the farce of THE FILLIBUSTER.

THE VIENNOISE NEW-YORKERS will dance for the last time.

ON MONDAY—The comedy of JOHN BULL with its great cast will be repeated.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½; performances to commence at 7½. Dress Circle, 50c.; Parquette, 50c.; Second Tier of Boxes, 25c.; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. THIS EVENING, March 24, will be presented the Comedietta of THE TEACHER TAUGHT.

Henry Aubrey ... Mr Lester | Charlotte ... Mrs. Hoey

After which, the admirable Comedy of THE BUSY BODY.

Sir Francis Gripe ... Mr. Blake | Marplot ... Mr. Lester.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 7 o'clock and the performances commence at 7½, precisely. Boxes and Parquette 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, March 24, will be acted the play of HAMLET.

Hamlet ... Mr. Forrest | Ophelia ... Miss Ponisi

To conclude with the Farce of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Here is now the NEW-HAMPSHIRE MAMMOTH GIRL, weighing nearly 600 pounds, and still growing.—SATURDAY, March 24—EVENING, 7½ o'clock, for the last time, the domestic drama of THE OLD BREWERY. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the beautiful comedy of the SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER. All the Curiosities to be seen without extra charge. Admittance 25 cents; Children under 10 12½ cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st. Tickets 25 cents. HENRY WOOD, GEO. CHRISTY, Proprietors.

NOW OPEN—NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Thirtieth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy, is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 548 Broadway, between Prince and Spring-sts. The collection is formed exclusively of original pictures and Sculptures by Living Artists, which have never before been exhibited in this City.

Admission, 25 cents. Season Ticket, 50 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary National Academy.

BALLS, EXHIBITIONS, CONCERTS, MINSTRELS, &c.—Continental Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st., to let by the evening, week or month; terms low. A small Hall to let permanently, seats 200 persons, terms very low. Managers of Exhibitions will do well to call on the proprietor, T. MANSON, Dentist, No. 326 Broadway.

CONCERT.—The 5th, and last but one, of THEODORE EISFELD'S SUBSCRIPTION SOIREES, will take place at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 27. See small bills.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—The third Afternoon Concert of GEORGE CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS, on SATURDAY, March 24, commencing at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

THE ORIGINAL HUTCHINSON FAMILY—JUDSON, JOHN and ASA, will shortly appear at the Tabernacle. Particulars in future.

GOLD AND SILVER LEAF, FOIL, BRONZES, &c.—Superior articles, for sale in large or small quantities, at the manufactory, No. 48 Beekman-st.
PLANT & BOOTH.